

PEACE BROUGHT OUT AMAZING CROWD

By ART SHIELDS

An immense crowd of peace supporters that filled the grand stand and bleachers at Randalls Island Stadium for hundreds of yards on each side of the stage called on President Truman Wednesday night for immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The meeting was much bigger than even its sponsors expected. It will be followed by other peace demonstrations in a new drive for an end of the war which is disgracing America.

The crowd, that had come to hear Paul Robeson and other artists and speakers, filled every seat from which the stage-set in the center of the athletic field—could be seen, and overflowed into the background beyond. Hundreds more men, women and children sat on the athletic field in front of the stage. And other hundreds sat in the aisles or stood behind the top rows of the towering stands of the 21,000-capacity stadium. Police estimated the audience at 18,000.

The people had come from five boroughs of New York City and from New Jersey to enjoy the music festival and to demonstrate for peace. They came by bus, subway and private cars that filled the parking space near by.

None of the people seem to have been worried by the threats of some fascist elements to turn the Island into another Peekskill.

The audience applauded when Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler of the People's Synagogue, thanked Robert Moses, head of the Park Department, for rejecting the telegraphed demand of a disruptive group to call off the meeting.

The would-be-disrupters' wire to Moses was signed by Benjamin Schultz, head of the so-called Joint Committee Against Communism, which doesn't represent much except himself; Alfred Kohlberg, leader of the notorious China Lobby that wants war with People's China, and some brass hats from the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Catholic War Veterans.

HEART OF NEW YORK

The sky was overcast Wednesday night. But the crowd on this island in the midst of the East River, felt close to the heart of New York. Lights glowed to the southwest from the towers of the Empire State, Chrysler and RCA buildings. And aircraft beacon lights played in the sky, while lighted transport planes shone overhead.

Lights were shining on two great one-word slogans that simply said "PEACE" and on a great American flag in the backdrop of the stage as the meeting opened with the singing of the national anthem.

The singer, Mrs. Dorothy McGowan, was followed by a short speech of greetings by the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, chairman of the New York Peace Institute, which called the rally.

The audience broke into applause at his first mention of "peace," and the applause got louder as he urged an end to the fighting in Korea.

A prayer for peace was then delivered by the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

He was followed by the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, co-chairman of the New York Peace Institute, who emphasized the overwhelming desire of the American people for peace.

THREATS COULDN'T STOP MEETING

Rose Russell, Legislative Representative of the Teachers' Union, expressed the people's gratification that the vigilante groups had been unable to stop the great concert and rally.

Rabbi Buchler denounced the arming of the Nazis and the Japanese militarists and asked how the Government could get peace by giving the "gun back to the gunman."

Karen Morley, Hollywood actress, said she had felt the intense

demand of the soldiers for peace during her visits to the GI's during the Second World War. Every man from captain down to private was saying that there must never be another war again, she said. But unfortunately the high officers, from the colonels up, were looking forward to the next world war.

The crowd kept applauding Miss Morley from start to finish. They liked especially her remark that she had learned certain things as "an ordinary little girl in an ordinary little town" in the Midwest. She had learned that the free speech amendment of the Constitution was sacred, and she had learned from her neighbors that "a squealer is the lowest form of animal life."

The cheering was most enthusiastic when she referred to the belief of many American people that "the cash register rings in Wall Street every time a child dies in Korea."

MRS. ROBESON HITS IMPERIALISM

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson then talked of the Progressive Party's peace platform. She said that she couldn't accept the assertion of I. F. Stone, the N. Y. "Compass" columnist, that the American people had no strong desire for peace. The American people, she replied, not only wanted peace, and wanted it intensely.

Mrs. Robeson then turned to the aggressive nature of Wall Street imperialism and its loss of support. On the one hand the bankers were spreading their military bases far and wide around the Mediterranean and elsewhere. On the other the opposition of the peoples of the world had compelled the NATO alliance to cut its estimates of its planned armies down from 200 divisions to 50. And the number is still going down, she pointed out. "And meanwhile the British and French imperialists are finding it impossible to overcome the resistance in Malaya and Indo-China."

Morris Carnovsky and Howard Da Silva gave a brilliant "Minority Report" on the fight for liberty, democracy and peace in America through the generations. They took the parts of Samuel Adams, Jefferson, Thoreau, Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Franklin D. Roosevelt and other great Americans, whom they quoted in turn.

Mary Lou Williams and her celebrated Trio furnished an interlude of music, then Rev. McGowan presented two resolutions.

One called on President Truman to sign an armistice in the Korean war without delay.

The other called on the President

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Eisenhower Praises 2 Year Old Korea War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Dwight D. Eisenhower will "endorse and campaign actively" for Sen. Joseph McCarthy, notorious pro-fascist, it was announced tonight by Sen. Karl E. Mundt, co-chairman of the Republican campaign speakers' bureau.

Gen. Eisenhower yesterday praised the two-year Korean war. He claimed in a Kansas City speech that by fighting in Korea we avoided "a much greater and more serious war." Just how he arrived at this unfounded conclusion he did not say. It is the official

Truman-Acheson thesis that the USA had to rush its armies to the side of the discredited and hated fascist Syngman Rhee who was on the way out in the scheduled elections of 1950. Representing the State Department, GOP leader John Foster Dulles visited Rhee just prior to the outbreak of the war promising support.

Eisenhower's complete support of the Truman-Acheson military adventure was in contrast with

some of the GOP leaders' earlier effort to win the election by branding war as "Truman's War."

The Eisenhower forces apparently do not want to take the risk of rousing the anti-war sentiment in the nation which is very deep even if this would swing millions of votes to the GOP.

Eisenhower made a feeble effort to appear critical of the Korean debacle by saying that the

Truman forces were responsible for the conditions which preceded the war. He said that the Administration was responsible for the "emergency," but that he would not have acted any differently than Truman did in sending the United States into the war. Truman never consulted Congress or the people in making this decision.

In his full-scale backing of the Korean war, Eisenhower made no mention of any plans for a cease fire or for a truce settlement.

Eisenhower appeared to be criticizing the MacArthur wing of the GOP when he said that "no one that I know of has presented a feasible plan for attacking China."

Eisenhower's sole criticism of the plan to attack the entire Chinese nation appears to be that he wants a "feasible" way to do it.

Ontario Shipyard Workers Strike

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 21.—A strike of 950 workers at the Port Arthur shipyards began today after the Marine Workers' and Shipbuilders Union rejected a company wage offer.

The workers voted last night to strike when they rejected the majority recommendation of a government conciliation board.

COST OF LIVING RISES TO NEW ALL-TIME RECORD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The cost of living jumped to a new record high last month with food prices leading the sharp advance, the Government reported today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said its consumer price index—which reflects the cost of things the average family buys—now stands at 190.8 percent of the 1935-39 average. The report covered the period from mid-June to mid-July.

The price rise of six-tenths of one percent was the sharpest since January-February, 1951, when the cost of living soared 1.3 percent. Jumps of six-tenths of one percent also were reported in August-September and October-November, 1951.

Simultaneously, the office of price stabilization said it plans to

pass on to consumers recent price increases on steel, copper and aluminum in a move which will increase living costs by about another one half of one percent.

The new consumer price index was 12.1 percent above the pre-Korea level and 2.9 percent higher than a year ago.

Food prices rose 1.5 percent in the month with advances being reported for all food items rose except meats, poultry and fish.

Egg prices climbed 14 cents a dozen, or 23 percent. Prices of fruits and vegetables averaged 1.3 percent higher, largely because of a 1.8 percent hike in fresh produce.

Some Government officials have attributed the higher food prices to Congressional decontrol of fresh and canned food prices and the mid-summer drought.

KOREA CASUALTIES AND MORALITY

An Editorial

WILL WE GET a cease-fire in Korea?

Will the killing of our boys, of the Koreans and Chinese come to an end?

Very different views were expressed Wednesday on these burning questions which affect all American homes.

In New York City, an inspiring rally which packed the aisles at the Randalls Island Stadium, cried out for a cease-fire now, with the sole remaining obstacle to a truce, the POW problem, to be ironed out afterward.

Prominent Americans launched a nationwide poll to register America's desire for a cease-fire.

BUT ON THE OTHER SIDE, President Truman directly challenged the plain desire of the nation for a cease-fire with a new assertion that Washington will not seek a cease-fire because of the dispute on POW exchange. It is a moral issue, Truman said.

At the same time, Eisenhower struck a blow at all those voters who had hoped to be able to vote for peace against "Truman's Korean war" by flatly lauding this horrible war. In his statement there was no demand for peace.

In Korea, a pro-militarist, Capt. Ewing told President Truman that he must not heed the will of the "defeatists"

back home who pray for a cease-fire. Are the American people who voted by more than 60 percent in a recent Gallup Poll for peace "defeatists"? It is clear that the war-at-any-price forces feel the mounting pressure of the people of the nation who want this disastrous war to end now.

WHAT CAN PRESIDENT TRUMAN say to the proposal that we agree to a cease-fire now to save our boys, and continue to negotiate the POW issue at the table afterward? The Pentagon argument that we must exert "military pressure" to get the Koreans and Chinese to accept our POW formula has been refuted by events. The continued air bombings of cities, homes and villages in North Korea the past 12 months have not brought the Koreans to their knees around the truce talks table. They will never have that effect.

The people's pressure for a cease-fire even before there is agreement on the POW issue can save countless lives.

It is utterly immoral to continue the war in the name of morality and humanity, with the mounting American casualties, by refusing a cease-fire now with the disputed POW issue to be settled later.

The morality lies with those advocating a halt to the killings.

WOMEN WORKERS GET LESS WAGES, GOV'T REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (FP).—Women, who comprise one-fifth of the working force in woolen mills, still hold down the poorer jobs and get less pay than male workers, an extensive survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals.

Production workers in the industry average \$1.45 an hour in April and May this year, the study shows. This was exclusive of overtime and shift premium pay.

Earnings of women averaged 10c an hour below men in integrated mills and weaving mills, and 14c below men in yarn mills.

In yarn mills nearly three-fifths of the workers were women. Women averaged \$1.38 an hour for the industry as a whole, \$1.30 in yarn mills and \$1.39 in integrated mills.

Earnings of men and women in the entire industry varied from 75c to more than \$2.10 an hour. The middle 50 percent earned from \$1.25 to \$1.85.

Of the 100,000 workers in the industry, equal numbers were employed in making woolen yarns or fabrics and in making worsted yarns or fabrics.

Sixty-three thousand of the workers were employed in New

England, 18,000 in the middle Atlantic states and 5,400 in the Great Lakes states and California.

Earnings averaged \$1.51 on the Pacific coast, \$1.50 in New England, \$1.47 in the mid-Atlantic states, \$1.23 in the Great Lakes states and \$1.19 in the southeast, where 14,000 workers were employed.

Typical vacation plans provided for one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years. Pension plans with the employer paying part or all of the cost have been adopted in mills employing 98 percent of the force. Paid

holidays were granted by mills employing four-fifths of the workers.

Four out of every 11 workers worked on late shifts. Extra pay was granted late shift workers in nine-tenths of the New England mills; four-fifths of the middle shift workers and all late shift workers in the middle eastern sites; three-tenths of the middle shift workers and five-ninths of the late shift workers in the Great Lakes area; 8 percent of the middle shift workers and 22 percent of the late shift workers in the southeast; and only 16 percent of the late shift workers on the Pacific coast.

5 Union Chiefs Asked to Call Parley on Slave-Labor Laws

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Northern California trade unionists are going to ask five top labor leaders—John L. Lewis, Hugo Ernst, Frank Rosenblum, Patrick Gorman and Harry Bridges—to call a national conference to map an all-out offensive against "slave labor laws."

The invitation to the five was drafted, after enthusiastic endorsement of the proposal, at an emergency

Urges Peace, Not Bombs in Korea

Newark

MORE LETTERS pleading for peace and sanity in Korea reached the Jersey papers this week, like this from Mrs. Selma March Milwitzky, to the editor of the Newark News:

Sir—How long will our apathy continue toward the situation and events in Korea? The morning news broadcasts announce that, in order not to be accused of bombing cities there without warning, we have now warned 78 cities of impending bombings!

What can the civilians there do, where can they go, what direction can they safely take? If 78 cities in our own tremendous land received such a notice simultaneously, what would or could we do? What, then, can it mean to people in a tiny stretch of Korea?

Why bomb cities, anyway? Where is the military justification and humanitarianism in this? In what light does it place our dearly prized democracy and our United Nations in the eyes of the already doubting Asians?

There must be some solution to the prisoner of war problem. Why permit this issue to jeopardize the peace of the entire world, and that at the expense of the lives of our own young men, and of innocent people of so many other lands? Can't we civilians do something?

Recalls Role of Communists In Fight on Unemployment

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—"Millions" of Americans would join under Communist leadership to fight for jobs and relief as they did during the last depression, a Warwick citizen declares in a letter to the "Providence Journal."

The letter denounces the pending deportation of Carl Latva for having allegedly been a Communist 18 years ago, and recalls that it was Communist leaders, not Republican or Democratic, who fought for the needs of the people.

The letter, by James Rooney (Aug. 1), follows:

The case of Carl Latva, who is to be deported for signing a membership card in a Communist-controlled union 18 years ago, would really be amusing if it were not serious.

A lot of good loyal Americans, Democrats and Republicans, followed that pressure group of Communist Party leaders in those days when neither Democrats nor Republicans would do anything about

agency meeting Saturday sponsored by the local anti-Smith Act committee and attended by more than a hundred trade unionists representing thousands of rank and filers from throughout the Bay Area.

The five trade union leaders suggested to call the national conference are themselves representative of all of labor, CIO, AFL and independent. All have spoken out sharply and often against the Taft-Hartley Act, Smith Act and other vicious laws. Lewis is president of the independent United Mine Workers. Ernst heads the big AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Gorman is secretary of the AFL Butchers. Rosenblum is a national vice president of the CIO and secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. And Bridges heads the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The proposed letter, to be mailed this week, said to the five:

"We therefore call upon you, as national labor leaders who have been courageously outspoken in defense of labor's rights, to use your influence in calling a national conference of trade unionists to launch the kind of campaign that is necessary to free American trade unions from all slave labor laws. . . . Our struggle for decent living standards and security demands that we get rid of the Taft-Hartley law, Smith Act and others of the same brand."

Prior to working out the action program, the conference, sponsored by the Northern California Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation, heard reports from Chase Powers, regional director of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Ben Margolis, labor attorney and counsel of California's 14 Smith Act defendants.

Powers described the Smith Act as "the most deadly" of the anti-

labor laws and a "long step toward fascism." He told how top leaders of his union were called recently to appear before Senator McCarran's witchhunt committee at the very time they were involved in copper negotiations.

British Clerics Hail Peace Desires of Soviet People

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

"We are convinced from all we have seen and heard that the Soviet people passionately desire peace," declared a delegation of representatives of various British organizations concerned to promote understanding between the peoples and to foster the cause of peace.

They had spent three weeks visiting Moscow, the Ukraine and Central Asia's biggest city, Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. Guests of the Soviet Peace Committee, the delegation of fourteen contained two leading officials of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an Anglican and Congregational clergyman, three members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and two Labor County Councillors. One of them, Kenneth Ingram, author of "Communism and Christianity" is a vice-chairman of the influential National Peace Council.

Individual members of this broadly-based delegation were able to visit People's Courts, the Department of Religious Affairs, the leaders of the Baptist Church and to meet and exchange views with Metropolitan Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Reverend Marcus James representing Canon Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, met the Imam who is head of the Moslem church in Central Asia. Leading Soviet officials, including the Minister of Education, were met.

"We noticed particularly," the statement issued by the delegation ran, "that our hosts went out of their way to take us to ordinary 'average' institutions and not to special showplaces. We have been much impressed by the scale of construction which is going on everywhere. In the Ukraine we were able to get some idea of the havoc caused by the war and the immense efforts needed to overcome it. In Uzbekistan we were able to see the truly astonishing steps which have been taken to enrich this formerly backward and illiterate country."

The delegates stated that they were struck by the exceptional care which the Soviet state bestowed on the children and the great achievements in combatting ill-health and

in caring for the health of the people at home, at work and at play.

The delegation was particularly anxious to promote greater exchange of visits between the two countries and made specific proposals which are to be considered.

"We were struck by the warm welcome we received from the ordinary people wherever we went and by the absence of anxiety and strain on the faces of the people," the statement reads. "Our delegation consists of people very varied in outlook, religious belief and political opinion and we are very varied in our attitude to the Soviet system. We are united in our desire to improve relations between our two peoples and in this way to serve the cause of peace. We are united in hoping that the Soviet people will be able to continue to develop their great country and their immense projects of reconstruction and betterment of their people's living standards in peace and without the threat of war. We believe that the visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union will make some small contribution to this and we intend on our return home to continue to do all in our power to bring about better understanding and a lasting peace between our peoples and all peoples."

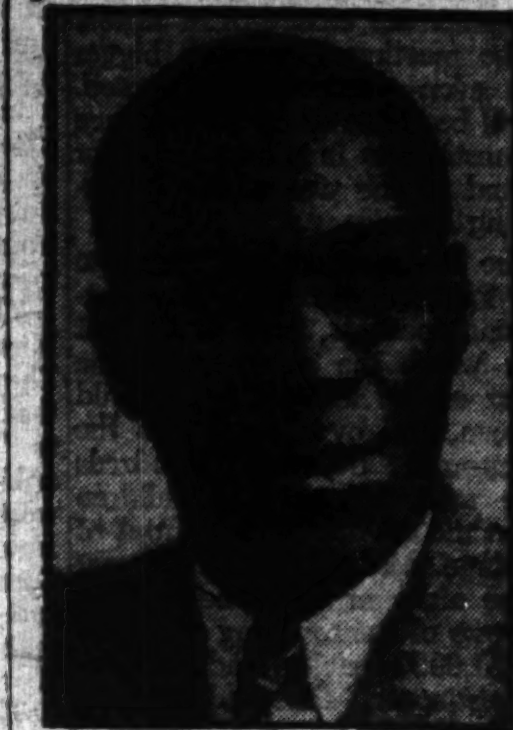
\$100 TO THE MEMORY OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

A Lee, Mass., woman who battled for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti sent a \$100 contribution to Elizabeth Carley Flynn's defense against Smith Act charges, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference announced today.

The \$100 was in commemoration of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti on Aug. 23, 1927 in the Boston jail, the woman wrote CEDC. Miss Flynn, one of the 15 defendants on trial in New York under the Smith Act, was a leading figure in the world wide fight to save the lives of the two Boston workmen who had been framed on a murder charge on false evidence by

George Crockett, Isserman to Be Freed Saturday

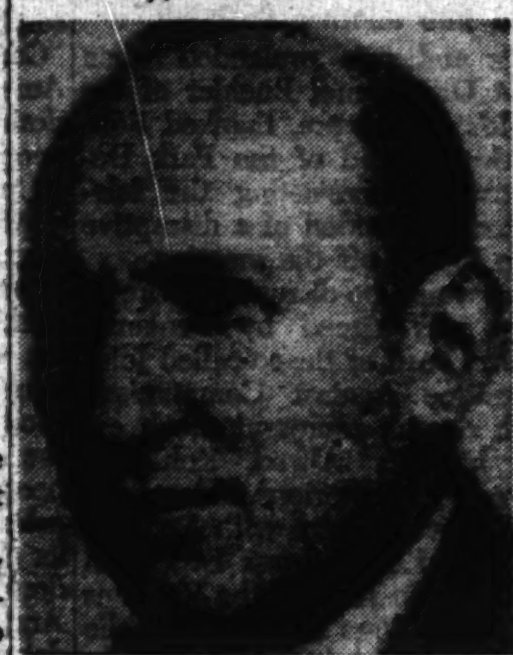
DETROIT, Aug. 21.—This coming Saturday, 8 a.m. doors in the Federal "Correction" prison in Ashland, Kentucky, will swing open and one of America's out-



CROCKETT

standing Negro defenders of the American constitution, George W. Crockett, Jr., will step forth.

He will have served his full sentence of four months for alleged "contempt" when he defended in the Foley Square frameup the national leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A.



ISSERMAN

Abraham Isserman, one of the five attorneys vindictively sentenced to jail by Judge Harold Medina after their defense of the 11 Communist Smith Act victims, will leave the federal penitentiary at Danbury tomorrow morning (Saturday). Isserman, sentenced to four months went to jail on April 25.

A prominent labor attorney, Isserman for many years represented the CIO American Newspaper Guild. As an aftermath of Judge Medina's "contempt" citation, he was disbarred for two years in New Jersey, where he maintained his law offices. He has launched an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Also sentenced at the same time were Harry Sacher of New York and Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco, who are still serving six months terms; George Crockett of Detroit, who was released this week after serving his four months term, and Louis McCabe of Philadelphia who served 30 days. The sentences were widely regarded as an unprecedented attempt to intimidate all attorneys and make it difficult for Communists and other progressives to obtain counsel.

police and stoolpigeons. "I remember well several meetings at which she spoke in their defense—one of the most charming and eloquent speakers ever heard," the Lee, Mass., woman wrote.

"May she live to see this dishonorable period of our country a horror of the past and to receive from all the homage which her noble life deserves," she concluded.

Her \$100 check came in response to an appeal by CEDC, Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13, for contributions to honor Miss Flynn's 62d birthday and to raise funds in her courtroom defense, which cost the 15 defendants \$3,000 a week.

25 Years Since Sacco and Vanzetti Died

How American Intellectuals Fought For Their Freedom

By David Platt

Today (Aug. 22) is the 25th anniversary of the legal lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts.

Nicola Sacco, the "good shoemaker" and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the "poor fish peddler" were framed on a murder charge by big businessmen in New England with the help of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation.

They were the victims of the same employer frameup system that put such outstanding Americans as Tom Mooney, Bill Haywood, Charles Ruthenberg and Eugene V. Debs behind prison bars for their ideas—the same system that recently framed Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, and the other nine leaders of the Communist Party now spending five years in jail for speaking out for peace.

Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in Brockton, Mass., in May, 1920, in the wake of the infamous "Red" raids of Attorney General Palmer.

Thousands of foreign-born workers were active in strikes in that year. The ruling class found it necessary to murder two of their number in order to show who was boss.

The innocent men were killed at Charlestown State Prison in Massachusetts on the night of Aug. 22, 1927.

For seven long years millions throughout the world labored to save Sacco and Vanzetti from capitalist class "justice."

Virtually every intellectual of note the world over lifted his voice in behalf of the doomed men.

Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, H. G. Wells, Dreyfus, Albert Einstein, the poet Mayakovsky and other Soviet writers expressed themselves about this ghastly miscarriage of justice.

Anatole France, dean of French letters summed up the feelings of most intellectuals when he said: "The sentencing of men to death for the 'crime of opinion' is the unpardonable crime, which nothing can obliterate and which weighs upon generation after generation."

And finally, when Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on the recommendation of a multi-millionaire Republican Governor and a wealthy Harvard University president who owed his seat to the Morgan and Rockefeller men on his board of trustees, a smolder of horror, then a roar of indignation shook the earth from Boston to Bombay.

"The Massachusetts of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill, Paul Revere and the Minute Men, faded for freedom-hungry millions in far-off lands," wrote Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the Daily Worker. "The Massachusetts of Salem witchcraft hangings returned."

Paris streetcars stopped running on the day of their execution. Protest strikes took place in Denmark, Australia, South Africa and in Latin America.

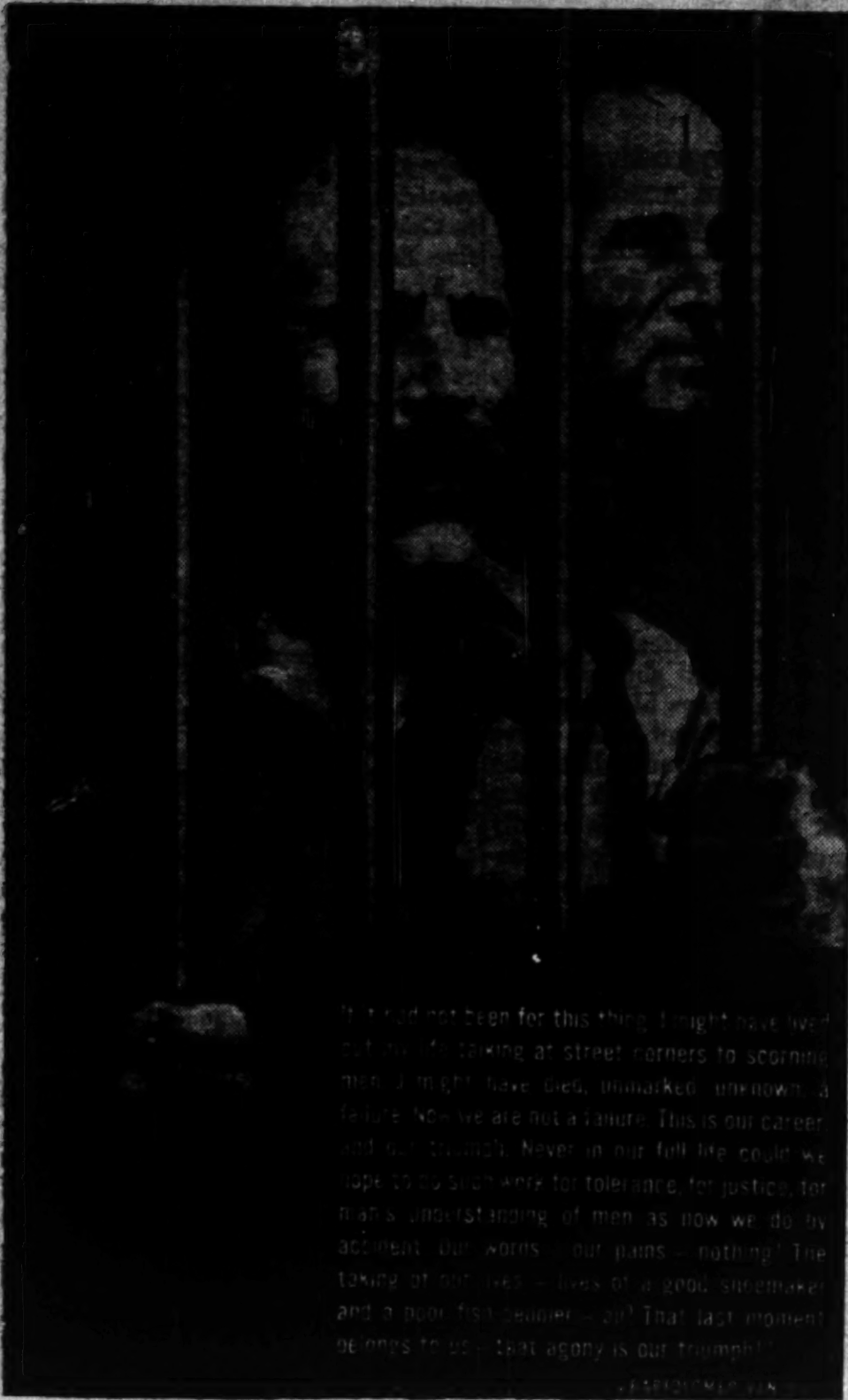
Demonstrations in front of the U. S. Embassy were held in almost every big city in Europe when the news of their death was made known.

There were strikes in the Pennsylvania and Colorado coal fields, and at Union Square where many thousands had gathered on the night of the murders, the police rode their horses into the huge crowd but could not stop the workers from demonstrating their hatred for the killers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The impact of the Sacco-Vanzetti case upon America's intellectuals was particularly significant. The case inspired a vast amount of literature of varying degrees of consciousness of grave issues at stake by some of the nation's leading writers.

During the seven-year struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, such writers as H. L. Menck, Upton Sinclair, Heywood Broun, Lola Ridge, John Howard Lawson, Michael Gold, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Countee Cullen, Harry Alan Potamkin, Alfred Kreymborg, A. B. Magil, William Ellery Leonard, Witter Bynner spoke out, some boldly, some not so boldly.

Broun lost his job on the N. Y. World for devoting so much attention to Sacco and Vanzetti in his column.



Sacco and Vanzetti (left) behind bars

Mike Gold who knew Vanzetti when the latter was a strikeleader at the Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage plant wrote eloquent articles about the case for the Daily Worker.

Edna Millay and Lawson were active on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

The work of the poets can be found in the Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology, "America Arraigned," published years ago by Lucia Trent and Ralph Cheyney. Shortly before the lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti by the judges and courts of Massachusetts, the brilliant young Negro poet Countee Cullen wrote: "These men who do not die, but death decree, these are the men I should not care to be."

E. Merrill Root wrote: "Two simple men who loved the sun were sentenced to oblivion for the thing they had not done—two simple men whose martyrdom was to be stricken blind and dumb because they prayed 'thy kingdom come,' yet did not merely pray, but spoke the future gospel till they woke perhaps a score of working folk."

After the deed was done, Miss Millay wrote: "Not in our day shall the cloud go over and the sun rise as before."

A. B. Magil's poem "In Memoriam" ended with: "We shall not soon forget . . . Hang to your justice on the sour apple tree of your

pride. Hang it up, I say, for vultures to feed on. For soft worm fattening, for the gladdening of all gnawing, ravenous things. Hang it up where its resonant stink will fill every corner and crack of the earth."

As the months and years rolled on, plays, books and poems about the case rolled off the presses. Some of it was weak, but strong or weak it showed that the injustice in the case weighed heavily on the conscience of American writers.

There was Upton Sinclair's novel "Boston" and James Thurber's "The Male Animal," a play about academic freedom in which an English professor insists on reading Vanzetti's famous letter of April, 1927 to his class as an example of great literature, despite opposition from the reactionary trustees of the college. (The letter is reprinted elsewhere on this page).

There was Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset" and "Gods of the Lightning," the latter written together with Harold Hickerson. There was, above everything, Fred Ellis' remarkable book of cartoons on the Sacco-Vanzetti case which he did for the Daily Worker.

It is true, as one critic has noted that the lessons that writers learned from the tragedy of Sacco and Vanzetti was an important factor in "moving many of them to recognize their responsibility and join in the upsurge of humanist and working-class culture that found expression in the 1930s."

It is important to point out however that the growth of political understanding of American intellectuals in the 30s could not have happened without the inspiration of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker which played great roles in the fight against the Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up.

Some of the writers who supported the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti have since gone over to the side that framed them. Two years ago, to cite one case, the author of "Winterset" recalled his play from circulation to appease the Un-Americans.

Today, leaders of the American working-class are again being

framed by the employer class for holding opinions contrary to theirs. Today, the same prejudices against workers that moved Judge Thayer to call Sacco and Vanzetti "anarchist bastards" before sentencing them to die, are to be found again in the courtroom at Foley Square.

Today, a quarter of a century later, the world knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent.

How many years must pass before it is realized that Dennis, John Gates, John Williamson, Jack Stachel and the other working-class leaders now behind bars for advocating and teaching the science of Marxism are also innocent of any crime.

Today, many honest American

some day.

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday

VANZETTI'S LETTERS

Vanzetti wrote the following in April, 1927, four months before he was put to death:

"If it had not been for these things, I might have live out my life talking at street corners to scorning men. I might have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. Never in our full life could we hope to do so much work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pain—nothing! The taking of our lives—the lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph!"

This letter of Vanzetti was written to Dante Sacco, the son of his condemned comrade on Aug. 21, 1927, the day before he was put to death:

"... I have committed no robbery and no murder, but only fought modestly to abolish crimes from among mankind and for the liberty of all.

"Remember Dante, each one who will say otherwise of your father and I, is a liar, insulting innocent dead men who have been brave in their life. Remember and know also, Dante, that if your father and I would have been cowards and hypocrites and renegades of our faith, we would not have been put to death. They would not even have convicted a lebbrous dog; not even executed a deadly poisoned scorpion on such evidence as that they framed against us. They would have given a new trial to a matricide and habitual felon on the evidence we presented for a new trial.

"Remember, Dante, remember always these things . . . and if we will be executed after seven years, four months and 17 days of unspeakable tortures and wrong, it is for what I have already told you; because we were for the poor and against the exploitation and oppression of the man by the man. . . .

"The day will come when you will understand the atrocious cause of the above written words, in all its fullness. Then you will honor us."



Daily Worker Calls for Strike

framed by the employer class for intellectuals are fighting to free the Smith Act victims.

Too many however, are either silent because they are scared, or silent because they are uninterested.

Such writers should heed the words of Mary Carolyn Davies who in 1927 upbraided the professional penmen who did nothing to stop the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

In a poem published in "America Arraigned," she wrote: "They shall sway thousands with stopped breath, with quiet hands if you give them death. But shame on folk of printed word who raise no cry that rich men plunder. You give a sword for their hands to slay all you hold dear and high

some day."

Today, many honest American

some day.

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday

N. J. Voters' Peace Pleas Pierce Newspaper Silence

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—The newspaper silence that blanketed the Progressive Party campaign was pierced in many Jersey cities last week by the people's urgent need for the Progressive demands—peace, jobs, civil rights

THE NEWARK News in an on-the-street interview among young first-voters reported that two Negro Jerseyans will vote Progressive because of the major parties' sell-out on civil rights. The first, a student working toward his Master's Degree in psychology, said the old parties "showed unusual contempt for the Negro people." The other, a Newark office worker, also pointed to the Progressive stand on civil rights and then told the reporter, "The Progressive platform is the only legitimate one for peace."

Others queried in the Newark News poll, while they expressed illusions about Stevenson and the Democrats, spoke fervently for peace and for "liberal government." Typical answers went like this: "Eisenhower should stay in the army. The Democratic Party is for the little people, the ones who haven't much money... I'll vote for Stevenson because he's not a military leader... Big business stands behind Gen. Eisenhower and the Republican Party."

IN THE TRENTON TIMES and Asbury Park Press, Progressive Party delegates wrote about their convention, and why they are for the Progressives. In the "Press," Jessie Parish quoted Mrs. Bass as saying she is running because "I could not leave our land to those who profit from jimcrow slums, segregation, and war."

He then quoted this comment from Mrs. Hallinan: "The two old parties are afraid of peace... Big business is afraid of peace and the two old parties are supported by big business. It is as simple as that."

The letters to the editor keep flowing in, and not just from Progressive Party members. Mott of them are from troubled, heartsick people who are searching for answers. Two such letters appeared the same day in the "Plainfield Courier."

THE FIRST from a worried mother, Mrs. E. M. Maudee asks, "What do the two parties have to offer us—peace or so-called prosperity?"

"The Democrats promise us prosperity. What price prosperity, if we must offer up our sons, so people may prosper from the bloodshed on the battlefield? Is it prosperity, if to furnish jobs to American citizens, our sons must fight on foreign soil, or languish in prisoner-of-war camps?"

"Is it prosperity when an expectant mother, with two other

children, 6 and 8, must do without the comfort and presence of her husband, while she tries to subsist on the measly pittance the government grants her to live on, pay bills, and rent, trying to keep the family together against the time when her husband returns to her?"

"What do the Republicans offer us? They haven't offered us peace either... So what shall we do? Surely God will send us a Moses to lead us out of this wilderness..."

THE OTHER Courier letter, signed Ted Palai, said, "The Democratic Party is bedridden with graft. The Republican Party is bedridden with greed. It's heads I win or tails you lose."

"As I see it, the only lasting

good either party can do is to sire a third party that truly represents the good of the general public. "The Republicans are jubilant... they have a Trojan horse in Likeable Ike..."

"Ask the tired men with the hardened hands and the work-worn eyes if the Republicans, when in office, even leaned over sideways to help them and their kind. They will shake their heads and not in an up and down direction."

"The Democrats shouldn't get away scot-free from blame either. To a certain extent they have killed initiative and subsidized the munitions makers to such an extent that our economy is mostly geared on war production in an intolerable condition... We need a third party now."

Rakosi Thanked U.S. Workers In '41 for Helping Save His Life

News that Matyas Rakosi has become Premier of Hungary recalls Rakosi's tribute to American workers in 1941.

American workers' demonstration saved him from execution, when he was awaiting death in prison during the fascist regime of Admiral Horthy, said the Communist leader.

Rakosi spent 15 years in Horthy's dungeons. Part of that time he was under sentence of death. The hangman was delayed again and again, however, by worldwide demonstrations for his release. And shortly after Rakosi was released in 1941 he told an American correspondent that the American demonstrations in the 1920's and the 1930's were particularly decisive.

The memory of Rakosi's amnesty in 1941 should give encouragement to the fight today for the freedom of the 20 Greek Mari-

time Union leaders, who face the danger of death sentences in Athens.

The Greek seamen go on trial Thursday, Aug. 21, before a military court.

Eleven of them were sentenced to death at a previous trial. They won a new trial through international mass pressure.

Demands for their freedom are being sent to the Greek Ambassador at the Greek Embassy, Washington, D. C.



ONLY 2 N.Y. HOSPITALS GET FULL OK FOR INFANT CARE

Only two out of 104 New York City hospitals are rated as excellent according to standards for the care of newborn infants and mothers drawn up by the New York Academy of Medicine, it is revealed in a report released by the Academy's Subcommittee on Neonatal Mortality. The report of the Subcommittee, sponsored by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the Academy, and published by Columbia University Press under the title "Infant and Maternal Care in New York City," was written under the general direction of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, General Director of the Study.

The report, which covers an investigation of 104 out of the 107 New York City hospitals which have maternity services, reveals the following conditions exist:

- Improperly qualified doctors are performing cesarean sections without supervision.

- In 24 percent of the hospitals where the nurses are responsible for bottle feeding, babies were

found to be left alone with "prop-ped bottles" at one time or another, a practice which occasionally causes accidental aspiration of milk.

- Some hospitals lack blood banks, laboratory equipment for blood typing and RH determination, and adequate facilities for the administration of oxygen.

- Sixty percent of the anesthetics are administered by an interne, house physician, nurse, or other person without special qualifications as an anesthetist.

- In some instances there is no isolation of seriously ill or infected patients.

The report, based on the findings of a team consisting of an obstetrician, a pediatrically trained nurse, and a pediatrician, concentrates on the care of newborn infants in an effort to find out why, in spite of the great advances in medicine in the past quarter of a century, so many infants still die in the first few days or weeks after birth. Two-thirds of the deaths which occur during the first year take place in the first week of life, the report reveals.

Since 99 percent of the births in New York City take place in hospitals (the other 1 percent occur in taxicabs outside the hospital gates), these deaths occur in hospitals. Factors which contribute to these deaths, continues the report, are traced to some hospitals' having little or no facilities for the care of premature babies, making it necessary, therefore, to transfer infants to other hospitals.

PP ASKS BAN ON FUNDS FOR JIMCROW MARYLAND COLLEGE

Rejection of Dr. H. C. Byrd's request of almost eighteen million dollars to finance a construction program at the University of Maryland until the present policy of segregated higher education is reversed was urged today in a letter to Gov. McKeldin by the Progressive Party of Maryland.

The Progressives labelled Dr. Byrd's proposal to spend \$3,715,000 at the Princess Anne school as "brazen" and "a clear effort to evade the mandate of the Supreme Court which made it the definite obligation of each state to end the practice of providing inferior educational facilities to Negro students."

The practice of segregated higher education, the letter signed by Harold Buchman and Otto Yerrill, co-chairman of the Progressive Party of Maryland, declared, is "financially wasteful... morally indefensible... and socially unsound."

Text of the letter, copies of which were sent to the State Planning Commission and Dr. Byrd, follows:

Dr. H. C. Byrd, president of the University of Maryland, has requested the State Planning Commission to appropriate \$17,946,000 for a construction program at the university. \$3,715,000 of this amount he proposed to spend at Princess Anne in furtherance of the policy of segregated higher education in the state of Maryland. The Progressive Party of Maryland calls upon the Commission to reject Dr. Byrd's request and upon you, as Governor, to speak out clearly for reversal of the present practice of jimcrow education in our state.

The medieval practice of denying equal educational facilities to Maryland Negro citizens injures white Marylanders as well. It is

financially wasteful and unproductively consumes the tax dollars of both white and Negro citizens; it is morally indefensible if we are to seriously maintain that Maryland is a state which practices democracy; and it is socially unsound in that it fails to develop to the fullest extent the capacities of each citizen so that all can benefit.

The manifest injustice and unwisdom of segregated, unequal education has been recognized by the highest courts in the land. Dr. Byrd's brazen proposal is a clear effort to evade the mandate of the Supreme Court which made it the definite obligation of each state to end the practice of providing inferior educational facilities to Negro students. It is especially shameful that our own state, almost one-fourth of whose people are Negroes, has been squirming and twisting to circumvent this decision. How, can our school system teach democracy when it does not practice it? Only by the most consistent efforts of the Negro people of Maryland, fighting long and costly court battles, have the walls of jimcrow education been slightly breached.

The Marbury Commission recommended in its report that no further funds be allocated to Princess Anne, a position with which your public statements show you to agree. Dr. Byrd is right only to the extent that the time is overdue for an unequivocal statement of policy on this question. We strongly urge you to declare in favor of a policy which requires the University of Maryland in College Park and Baltimore to open its door to all Maryland citizens, regardless of color, and that state funds be withheld until this policy is adopted.

Mark 70th Birthday Of Rockwell Kent

An artist of world renown and a great progressive American will be honored when hundreds of New Yorkers gather at a testimonial banquet on Sunday, Sept. 14, to celebrate Rockwell Kent's 70th Birthday. Outstanding figures in the arts, sciences and politics will speak.

Originally called for Aug. 26, the dinner has been changed to Sept. 14 to permit a larger attendance of many people who could not attend on the earlier date.

Reservations should be sent to Rockwell Kent 70th Birthday Testimonial Committee, 80 E. 11 St. Room 336, New York 3, N. Y., phone Gramercy 7-8846. Tickets are \$6 per plate.

Rockwell Kent is national president of the International Workers Order.

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS producers of "CANDY STORY" & "LONGITUDE 45" present their new hit show

"Wedding in Japan"

By TED POLLACK
Directed by LLOYD GOUGH
Produced by STANLEY GREENE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY

"Everyone should see it."

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Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

(Between 9th and 10th Aves.)

Admission \$1.50-\$1.75 — 8:30 P.M.

Phone LO 5-9854 or FE 5-6485

6 to 10:30 P.M. for reservations and profitable Theatre Parties

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Inspector General"—"pungent and humorous" expert case worth seeing. — N.Y. Herald Tribune. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 a.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

CANDLELIGHT STUDIO PARTY, entertainment, folk and calypso dancing. Surprises. Sat., Aug. 23, 8:30 sharp at 111 W. 88th St. Contr. 75c.

SOMETHING SPECIAL. Puppets, comics, folk songs, dancing, free beer, all for one dollar at the Graphic Workshop's Summer party. Saturday, Aug. 23, at 200 W. 69th St. Early and late shows.

THE HAPPY HOUR SOCIAL CLUB presents their initial hay-ride and soiree at the elegant Nature Friends Resort in Midvale, New Jersey, Saturday, Aug. 23. The conveyance will leave from 55 Hancock St. and Bedford Ave. 7:30 a.m. returning Aug. 24, 3 a.m. Tickets \$3.50 in advance \$4 at conveyance—a bargain of \$7 total. Reservations in advance, see Sam The Recordman of 515 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn 16, or telephone MA 2-8869.

STUDENTS! BUILDING FOR PEACE at New Foundations. Building Conference—Saturday, Aug. 23, 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m. at Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Avenue of the Americas, 2nd floor.

Sunday Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Inspector General"—"pungent and humorous" expert case worth seeing. — N.Y. Herald Tribune. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 a.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

FINAL OPPORTUNITY to register for your vacation—Youth Camp Festival Week Labor Day, Sept. 7 through Sept. 7, 1952. Weekend Sept. 5-7 \$11. Staff: Paula Richardson, Bob DeCormier, Aaron Kramer, George Shiner. Sports, dance, drama, entertainment. Write Youth Camp c/o Camp Lakeland, 1 Union Square West, N.Y.C. AL 5-6283.

LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. Reserve Thursday evening, Sept. 11. Come and bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at Wideway Hall, 929 Broad St., Newark. No admission charge. Speakers: Rabbi Meyer Sharif, Rev. I. C. Collins, David Aliman, Mrs. Helen Sobell. Save the date: Thursday, Sept. 11.

SEPT. 14
IS YOUR
FAMILY
PICNIC
DAY

You Have a Date!

Friday, Sept. 5, 1952

At Rockland Palace

ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY

Auspices, National and New York State Campaign Committees of the Communist Party

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THE NEW CHINA

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Edit Day TARAS SHEVCHENKO

SEE Birth of the New Republic Chinese Liberation Army Colorful Folk Dances!

PEACE BROUGHT OUT AMAZING CROWD

By ART SHIELDS

An immense crowd of peace supporters that filled the grand stand and bleachers at Randalls Island Stadium for hundreds of yards on each side of the stage called on President Truman Wednesday night for immediate cease-fire in Korea.

The meeting was much bigger than even its sponsors expected. It will be followed by other peace demonstrations in a new drive for an end of the war which is disgracing America.

The crowd, that had come to hear Paul Robeson and other artists and speakers, filled every seat from which the stage-set in the center of the athletic field could be seen, and overflowed into the background beyond. Hundreds more men, women and children sat on the athletic field in front of the stage. And other hundreds sat in the aisles or stood behind the top rows of the towering stands of the 21,000-capacity stadium. Police estimated the audience at 18,000.

The people had come from five boroughs of New York City and from New Jersey to enjoy the music festival and to demonstrate for peace. They came by bus, subway and private cars that filled the parking space near by.

None of the people seem to have been worried by the threats of some fascist elements to turn the Island into another Peekskill.

The audience applauded when Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler of the People's Synagogue, thanked Robert Moses, head of the Park Department, for rejecting the telegraphed demand of a disruptive group to call off the meeting.

The would-be-disrupters' wire to Moses was signed by Benjamin Schultz, head of the so-called Joint Committee Against Communism, which doesn't represent much except himself; Alfred Kohlberg, leader of the notorious China Lobby that wants war with People's China, and some brass hats from the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Catholic War Veterans.

HEART OF NEW YORK

The sky was overcast Wednesday night. But the crowd on this island in the midst of the East River, felt close to the heart of New York. Lights glowed to the southwest from the towers of the Empire State, Chrysler and RCA buildings. And aircraft beacon lights played in the sky, while lighted transport planes shone overhead.

Lights were shining on two great one-word signs that simply said "PEACE" and on a great American flag in the backdrop of the stage as the meeting opened with the singing of the national anthem.

The singer, Mrs. Dorothy McGowan, was followed by a short speech of greetings by the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, chairman of the New York Peace Institute, which called the rally.

The audience broke into applause at his first mention of "peace," and the applause got louder as he urged an end to the fighting in Korea.

A prayer for peace was then delivered by the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive director of the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

He was followed by the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, co-chairman of the New York Peace Institute, who emphasized the overwhelming desire of the American people for peace.

THREATS COULDN'T STOP MEETING

Rose Russell, Legislative Representative of the Teachers' Union, expressed the people's gratification that the vigilante groups had been unable to stop the great concert and rally.

Rabbi Buchler denounced the arming of the Nazis and the Japanese militarists and asked how the Government could get peace by giving the "gun back to the gunman."

Karen Morley, Hollywood actress, said she had felt the intense

demand of the soldiers for peace during her visits to the GIs during the Second World War. Every man from captain down to private was saying that there must never be another war, again, she said. But unfortunately the high officers, from the colonels up, were looking forward to the next world war.

The crowd kept applauding Miss Morley from start to finish. They liked especially her remark that she had learned certain things as "an ordinary little girl in an ordinary little town" in the Midwest. She had learned that the free speech amendment of the Constitution was sacred, and she had learned from her neighbors that "a squealer is the lowest form of animal life."

The cheering was most enthusiastic when she referred to the belief of many American people that "the cash register rings in Wall Street every time a child dies in Korea."

MRS. ROBESON HITS IMPERIALISM

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson then talked of the Progressive Party's peace platform. She said that she couldn't accept the assertion of I. F. Stone, the N. Y. "Compass" columnist, that the American people had no strong desire for peace. The American people, she replied, not only wanted peace, and wanted it intensely.

Mrs. Robeson then turned to the aggressive nature of Wall Street imperialism and its loss of support. On the one hand the bankers were spreading their military bases far and wide around the Mediterranean and elsewhere. On the other the opposition of the peoples of the world had compelled the NATO alliance to cut its estimates of its planned armies down from 200 divisions to 50. And the number is still going down, she pointed out. And meanwhile the British and French imperialists are finding it impossible to overcome the resistance in Malaya and Indo-China.

Morris Carnovsky and Howard Da Silva gave a brilliant "Minority Report" on the fight for liberty, democracy and peace in America through the generations. They took the parts of Samuel Adams, Jefferson, Thoreau, Lincoln, Frederick Douglass, Franklin D. Roosevelt and other great Americans, whom they quoted in turn.

Mary Lou Williams and her celebrated Trio furnished an interlude of music, then Rev. McGowan presented two resolutions.

One called on President Truman to sign an armistice in the Korean war without delay.

The other called on the President

(Continued on Page 6)

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Eisenhower Will Take Stump for McCarthy; Lauds Korea War

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Dwight D. Eisenhower will "endorse and campaign actively" for Sen. Joseph McCarthy, notorious pro-fascist, it was announced tonight by Sen. Karl E. Mundt, co-chairman of the Republican campaign speakers' bureau.

The South Dakota Republican said that if McCarthy wins nomination Sept. 9, he, Eisenhower and Sens. James P. Kem of Missouri, William E. Jenner of Indiana and John W. Bricker of Ohio will "be part of the same team."

Asked how Eisenhower would apply his philosophy of the "middle way" approach to the problem of supporting such as McCarthy, Mundt said:

"Gen. Eisenhower has said he is not going to discuss his philosophies in terms of personalities. He is a Republican and the people of every state are going to nominate their own choice as they should under the American doctrine, and he will support the team as the team will support him."

He said Eisenhower certainly will go to Wisconsin and Missouri

if he is invited, appear on the same platform with McCarthy and Kem and endorse them for another six years in the Senate.

Gen. Eisenhower yesterday praised the two-year Korean war. He claimed in a Kansas City speech that by fighting in Korea we avoided "a much greater and more serious war." Just how he arrived at this unfounded conclusion he did not say. It is the official Truman-Acheson thesis that the USA had to rush its armies to the side of the discredited and hated fascist Syngman Rhee who was on the way out in the scheduled elections of 1950. Representing the State Department, GOP leader John Foster Dulles visited Rhee just prior to the outbreak of the war promising support.

Eisenhower's complete support of the Truman-Acheson military adventure was in contrast with some of the GOP leaders' earlier effort to win the election by branding war as "Truman's War."

The Eisenhower forces apparently do not want to take the risk of rousing the anti-war sentiment in the nation which is very deep even if this would swing millions of votes to the GOP.

Eisenhower made a feeble effort to appear critical of the Korean debacle by saying that the Truman forces were responsible for the conditions which preceded the war. He said that the Admin-

(Continued on Page 8)

COST OF LIVING RISES TO NEW ALL-TIME RECORD

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The cost of living jumped to a new record high last month with food prices leading the sharp advance, the Government reported today.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said its consumer price index—which reflects the cost of things the average family buys—now stands at 190.8 percent of the 1935-39 average. The report covered the period from mid-June to mid-July.

The price rise of six-tenths of one percent was the sharpest since January-February, 1951, when the cost of living soared 1.3 percent. Jumps of six-tenths of one percent also were reported in August-September and October-November, 1951.

Simultaneously, the office of price stabilization said it plans to

pass on to consumers recent price increases on steel, copper and aluminum in a move which will increase living costs by about another one half of one percent.

The new consumer price index was 12.1 percent above the pre-Korea level and 2.9 percent higher than a year ago.

Food prices rose 1.5 percent in the month with advances being reported for all food items rose except meats, poultry and fish.

Egg prices climbed 14 cents a dozen, or 23 percent. Prices of fruits and vegetables averaged 1.3 percent higher, largely because of a 1.5 percent hike in fresh produce.

Some Government officials have attributed the higher food prices to Congressional decontrol of fresh and canned food prices and the mid-summer drought.

KOREA CASUALTIES AND MORALITY

An Editorial

WILL WE GET a cease-fire in Korea?

Will the killing of our boys, of the Koreans and Chinese come to an end?

Very different views were expressed Wednesday on these burning questions which affect all American homes.

In New York City, an inspiring rally which packed the aisles at the Randalls Island Stadium, cried out for a cease-fire now, with the sole remaining obstacle to a truce, the POW problem, to be ironed out afterward.

Prominent Americans launched a nationwide poll to register America's desire for a cease-fire.

BUT ON THE OTHER SIDE, President Truman directly challenged the plain desire of the nation for a cease-fire with a new assertion that Washington will not seek a cease-fire because of the dispute on POW exchange. It is a moral issue, Truman said.

At the same time, Eisenhower struck a blow at all those voters who had hoped to be able to vote for peace against "Truman's Korean war" by flatly lauding this horrible war. In his statement there was no demand for peace.

In Korea, a pro-militarist, Capt. Ewing told President Truman that he must not heed the will of the "defeatists"

back home who pray for a cease-fire. Are the American people who voted by more than 60 percent in a recent Gallup Poll for peace "defeatists"? It is clear that the war-at-any-price forces feel the mounting pressure of the people of the nation who want this disastrous war to end now.

WHAT CAN PRESIDENT TRUMAN say to the proposal that we agree to a cease-fire now to save our boys, and continue to negotiate the POW issue at the table afterward? The Pentagon argument that we must exert "military pressure" to get the Koreans and Chinese to accept our POW formula has been refuted by events. The continued air bombings of cities, homes and villages in North Korea the past 12 months have not brought the Koreans to their knees around the truce talks table. They will never have that effect.

The people's pressure for a cease-fire even before there is agreement on the POW issue can save countless lives.

It is utterly immoral to continue the war in the name of morality and humanity, with the mounting American casualties, by refusing a cease-fire now with the disputed POW issue to be settled later.

The morality lies with those advocating a halt to the killing.

WOMEN WORKERS GET LESS WAGES, GOV'T REVEALS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21 (FP).—Women, who comprise one-fifth of the working force in woolen mills, still hold down the poorer jobs and get less pay than male workers, an extensive survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics reveals.

Production workers in the industry average \$1.45 an hour in April and May this year, the study shows. This was exclusive of overtime and shift premium pay.

Earnings of women averaged 10c an hour below men in integrated mills and weaving mills, and 14c below men in yarn mills.

In yarn mills nearly three-fifths of the workers were women. Women averaged \$1.38 an hour for the industry as a whole, \$1.30 in yarn mills and \$1.39 in integrated mills.

Earnings of men and women in the entire industry varied from 75c to more than \$2.10 an hour. The middle 50 percent earned from \$1.25 to \$1.65.

Of the 100,000 workers in the industry, equal numbers were employed in making woolen yarns or fabrics and in making worsted yarns or fabrics.

Sixty-three thousand of the workers were employed in New

England, 18,000 in the middle Atlantic states and 5,400 in the Great Lakes states and California.

Earnings averaged \$1.51 on the Pacific coast, \$1.50 in New England, \$1.47 in the mid-Atlantic states, \$1.23 in the Great Lakes states and \$1.19 in the southeast, where 14,000 workers were employed.

Typical vacation plans provided for one week after one year's service and two weeks after five years. Pension plans with the employer paying part or all of the cost have been adopted in mills employing 96 percent of the force. Paid

holidays were granted by mills employing four-fifths of the workers.

Four out of every 11 workers worked on late shifts. Extra pay was granted late shift workers in nine-tenths of the New England mills; four-fifths of the middle shift workers and all late shift workers in the middle eastern states; three-tenths of the middle shift workers and five-ninths of the late shift workers in the Great Lakes area; 8 percent of the middle shift workers and 22 percent of the late shift workers in the southeast; and only 16 percent of the late shift workers on the Pacific coast.

5 Union Chiefs Asked to Call Parley on Slave-Labor Laws

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Northern California trade unionists are going to ask five top labor leaders—John L. Lewis, Hugo Ernst, Frank Rosenblum, Patrick Gorman and Harry Bridges—to call a national conference to map an all-out offensive against "slave labor laws."

The invitation to the five was drafted, after enthusiastic endorsement of the proposal, at an emergency

Urges Peace, Not Bombs in Korea

NEWARK. MORE LETTERS pleading for peace and sanity in Korea reached the Jersey papers this week, like this from Mrs. Selma March Milwitzky, to the editor of the Newark News:

Sir—How long will our apathy continue toward the situation and events in Korea? The morning news broadcasts announce that, in order not to be accused of bombing cities there without warning, we have now warned 78 cities of impending bombings!

What can the civilians there do, where can they go, what direction can they safely take? If 78 cities in our own tremendous land received such a notice simultaneously, what would or could we do? What, then, can it mean to people in a tiny stretch of Korea?

Why bomb cities, anyway? Where is the military justification and humanitarianism in this? In what light does it place our dearly prized democracy and our United Nations in the eyes of the already doubting Asians?

There must be some solution to the prisoner of war problem. Why permit this issue to jeopardize the peace of the entire world, and that at the expense of the lives of our own young men, and of innocent people of so many other lands? Can't we civilians do something?

Recalls Role of Communists In Fight on Unemployment

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—"Millions" of Americans would join under Communist leadership to fight for jobs and relief as they did during the last depression, a Warwick citizen declares in a letter to the "Providence Journal."

The letter denounces the pending deportation of Carl Latva for having allegedly been a Communist 18 years ago, and recalls that it was Communist leaders, not Republican or Democratic, who fought for the needs of the people.

The letter, by James Rooney (Aug. 1), follows:

The case of Carl Latva, who is to be deported for signing a membership card in a Communist-controlled union 18 years ago, would really be amusing if it were not serious.

A lot of good loyal Americans, Democrats and Republicans, followed that pressure group of Communist Party leaders in those days when neither Democrats nor Republicans would do anything about

agency meeting Saturday sponsored by the local anti-Smith Act committee and attended by more than a hundred trade unionists representing thousands of rank and filers from throughout the Bay Area.

The five trade union leaders suggested to call the national conference are themselves representative of all of labor, CIO, AFL and independent. All have spoken out sharply and often against the Taft-Hartley Act, Smith Act and other vicious laws. Lewis is president of the independent United Mine Workers. Ernst heads the big AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Gorman is secretary of the AFL Butchers. Rosenblum is a national vice president of the CIO and secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. And Bridges heads the independent International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The proposed letter, to be mailed this week, said to the five:

"We therefore call upon you, as national labor leaders who have been courageously outspoken in defense of labor's rights, to use your influence in calling a national conference of trade unionists to launch the kind of campaign that is necessary to free American trade unions from all slave labor laws. . . . Our struggle for decent living standards and security demands that we get rid of the Taft-Hartley law, Smith Act and others of the same brand."

Prior to working out the action program, the conference, sponsored by the Northern California Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act and Other Anti-Labor Legislation, heard reports from Chase Powers, regional director of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and Ben Margolis, labor attorney and counsel of California's 14 Smith Act defendants.

Powers described the Smith Act as "the most deadly" of the anti-

labor laws and a "long step toward fascism." He told how top leaders of his union were called recently to appear before Senator McCarran's witchhunt committee at the very time they were involved in copper negotiations.

British Clerics Hail Peace Desires of Soviet People

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW. "We are convinced from all we have seen and heard that the Soviet people passionately desire peace," declared a delegation of representatives of various British organizations concerned to promote understanding between the peoples of the world to foster the cause of peace.

They had spent three weeks visiting Moscow, the Ukraine and Central Asia's biggest city, Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan. Guests of the Soviet Peace Committee, the delegation of fourteen contained two leading officials of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, an Anglican and Congregational clergyman, three members of the Society of Friends (Quakers) and two Labor County Councillors. One of them, Kenneth Ingram, author of "Communism and Christianity" is a vice-chairman of the influential National Peace Council.

Individual members of this broadly-based delegation were able to visit People's Courts, the Department of Religious Affairs, the leaders of the Baptist Church and to meet and exchange views with Metropolitan Nikolai of the Russian Orthodox Church. The Reverend Marcus James representing Canon Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, met the Imam who is head of the Moslem church in Central Asia. Leading Soviet officials, including the Minister of Education, were met.

"We noticed particularly," the statement issued by the delegation ran, "that our hosts went out of their way to take us to ordinary 'average' institutions and not to special showplaces. We have been much impressed by the scale of construction which is going on everywhere. In the Ukraine we were able to get some idea of the havoc caused by the war and the immense efforts needed to overcome it. In Uzbekistan we were able to see the truly astonishing steps which have been taken to enrich this formerly backward and illiterate country."

The delegates stated that they were struck by the exceptional ease with which the Soviet state bestowed on the children and the great achievements in combatting ill-health and

in caring for the health of the people at home, at work and at play.

The delegation was particularly anxious to promote greater exchange of visits between the two countries and made specific proposals which are to be considered.

"We were struck by the warm welcome we received from the ordinary people wherever we went and by the absence of anxiety and strain on the faces of the people," the statement reads. "Our delegation consists of people very varied in outlook, religious belief and political opinion and we are very varied in our attitude to the Soviet system. We are united in our desire to improve relations between our two peoples and in this way to serve the cause of peace. We are united in hoping that the Soviet people will be able to continue to develop their great country and their immense projects of reconstruction and betterment of their people's living standards in peace and without the threat of war. We believe that the visit of our delegation to the Soviet Union will make some small contribution to this and we intend on our return home to continue to do all in our power to bring about better understanding and a lasting peace between our peoples and all peoples."

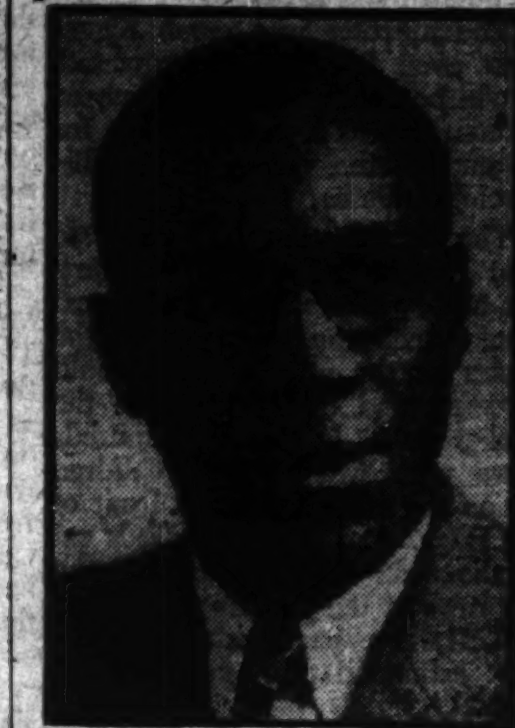
\$100 TO THE MEMORY OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

A Lee, Mass., woman who battled for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti sent a \$100 contribution to Elizabeth Carley Flynn's defense against Smith Act charges, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference announced today.

The \$100 was in commemoration of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti on Aug. 23, 1927 in the Boston jail, the woman wrote CEDC. Miss Flynn, one of the 15 defendants on trial in New York under the Smith Act, was a leading figure in the world wide fight to save the lives of the two Boston workmen who had been framed on a murder charge on false evidence by

George Crockett, Isserman to Be Freed Saturday

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—This coming Saturday, 8 a.m. doors in the Federal "Correction" prison in Ashland, Kentucky, will swing open and one of America's out-



CROCKETT

standing Negro defenders of the American constitution, George W. Crockett, Jr., will step forth.

He will have served his full sentence of four months for alleged "contempt" when he defended in the Foley Square frameup the national leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A.



ISSERMAN

Abraham Isserman, one of the five attorneys vindictively sentenced to jail by Judge Harold Medina after their defense of the 11 Communist Smith Act victims, will leave the federal penitentiary at Danbury tomorrow morning (Saturday). Isserman, sentenced to four months went to jail on April 25.

A prominent labor attorney, Isserman for many years represented the CIO American Newspaper Guild. As an aftermath of Judge Medina's "contempt" citation, he was disbarred for two years in New Jersey, where he maintained his law offices. He has launched an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Also sentenced at the same time were Harry Sacher of New York and Richard Gladstein, of San Francisco, who are still serving six months terms; George Crockett of Detroit, who was released this week after serving his four months term, and Louis McCabe of Philadelphia who served 30 days. The sentences were widely regarded as an unprecedented attempt to intimidate all attorneys and make it difficult for Communists and other progressives to obtain counsel.

police and stoolpigeons.

"I remember well several meetings at which she spoke in their defense—one of the most charming and eloquent speakers ever heard," the Lee, Mass., woman wrote.

"May she live to see this dishonorable period of our country a horror of the past and to receive from all the homage which her noble life deserves," she concluded.

Her \$100 check came in response to an appeal by CEDC, Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13, for contributions to honor Miss Flynn's 62d birthday and to raise funds in her courtroom defense, which costs the 15 defendants \$5,000 a week.

35,000 Strike 10 Harvester Plants

Un-Americans Subpena Strike Leaders

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—A score of Chicago union leaders were served with subpoenas by the House Un-American Committee today and ordered to appear at a hearing here Sept. 8.

The summoned union leaders include those leading the strike at the International Harvester plants which started today and heads of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers locals where strike action is imminent.

The subpoenas clearly heralded the opening of a long-expected witchhunt similar to the anti-Negro and union-busting operation by the committee in Detroit last January.

A joint statement by union leaders here labeled the committee's action as "a most brazen strike-breaking move aimed at the bread and butter of Chicago workers in all unions and of all political beliefs."

The committee issued what it called "the first batch" of subpoenas to the following:

Ernest DeMaio and Grant W. Oakes, United Electrical Workers district president and vice-president; Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board which called a strike at 10 Harvester plants today; Sam Curry, Sam Parks, Leon Beverly, Herb March, Joseph Bezenhofer, leaders of Packinghouse locals; Hilliard Ellis and Sven Anderson, leader of Local 453, CIO United Auto workers; UE district and local leaders Alice Smith, John T. Bernard, Pat Amato, Dewitt Gilpin.

(Continued on Page 6)

100,000 METAL WORKERS TO VOTE ON STRIKE ACTION

DENVER, Aug. 21.—Nearly 100,000 non-ferrous metal workers will vote between Aug. 25 and 30 in a nationwide strike referendum called yesterday by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

"Our negotiations with the companies have now reached a deadlock," declared International vice-president Orville Larson in a strike vote call issued to all Mine-Mill locals in the Anaconda-Copper Mining Co., American Smelting & Refining Co., Kennecott Copper Corporation and Phelps-Dodge Copper Company chains, as well as to locals in the Miami, Arizona area, in American Brass Co. properties in Connecticut and New York, and "other plants or mines in our basic non-ferrous metals jurisdiction."

"Virtually all employers have refused to make any offer on wages," said Larson, who is national coordinator of bargaining for the 59-year-old union. "In no instance has an employer made an offer which

might serve as a basis for serious negotiations."

Each local is authorized to conduct its strike vote on anyone of the six days from August 25 to 30. Results of the strike vote will be returned to the International union office in Denver, which will tabulate and release the results Sept. 2 or 3.

The question on which Mine-Mill members across the U. S. will vote in secret referendum is: "Do you authorize the International Executive Board in consultation with the National Wage Policy Committee and your local negotiating committee to take strike action, if and when necessary, in order to support our wage and contract demands?"

While announcing that the strike vote had been decided upon, Larson emphasized that "we stand ready and willing to meet with the companies and are keenly desirous of achieving an amicable settlement. Strike action will be taken as a last resort after every effort has been exhausted."

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Some 35,000 members of the United Electrical Workers shut down 10 International Harvester plants today. Reports from the Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky locals indicated that the strike was solid everywhere, with the plants closing like clockwork shortly after last midnight.

The union contract expired with no immediate prospect of a resumption of negotiations.

Gerald Fielde, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board, said that the only offer made by the company was "a contract which would permit wholesale wage-cutting."

This was borne out by the letters received by thousands of Harvester workers yesterday, on the eve of the strike, that their jobs were being "reclassified" to a lower rate. These notifications showed wage cuts averaging about 20 cents an hour, and in some cases as much as 60 cents an hour.

Wage cutting is also the main issue at the Melrose Park, Ill., plant of International Harvester where 4,100 members of the CIO United Auto Workers Local 6 are in the third week of their strike.

SOLIDARITY SIGNS

There were encouraging signs of solidarity between the striking workers in the two unions. At the Louisville, Ky., plant, where the foundry workers are members of the UAW-CIO, there was support by these workers of the striking UE members in the other production departments.

The shutdown last night covered four Harvester plants in Chicago and the company's plants in Canton, East Moline, Rock Falls and Rock Island, Ill., also Richmond, Ind., and Louisville, Ky.

As the contract expired, the company inserted a full-page ad in the papers here claiming that the UE demands totalled 50 cents an hour.

"The actual fact," Fielde explained, "is that the company's contract proposals would jeopardize wages in the plant by 50 cents an hour or more."

Main UE demands include a general wage boost, adjustment of wage inequities, company-financed health and welfare plan, a strengthened anti-discrimination clause.

(Continued on Page 6)

2,000 Vote to Stay Out in Ohio Steel Strike

CLEVELAND, Aug. 21.—Members of Local 2265 of the CIO United Steelworkers Wednesday night rejected instructions from their district leadership to end an "unauthorized strike" of 2,000 employees at the Republic Steel Corp's giant 98-inch strip mill.

Word of the decision taken by the membership at a special meeting was transmitted to pickets on duty at the mill.

Union members emerging from the meeting told reporters that the men had voted against returning to their jobs. Local union officials refused to confirm or deny that the strike was still on.

Asked by reporters about the action taken at the meeting, Robert E. Washburn local union president, said he had "no comment." He indicated none of the officers had authority to discuss the strike or decision taken at the meeting without approval of the local's executive board.

Neither William F. Donovan, the union's district director, nor Jack Ferline, Donovan's assistant and staff representative assigned to Republic Steel local unions, was at the meeting.

Donovan, who is in Pittsburgh attending a union executive board meeting, had telegraphed the local union from Pittsburgh that its strike was "unauthorized" and that the men should return to work and iron out their differences through negotiation under their contract. The strike began Monday as a result of a dispute over the hiring of an additional man on a new pickling line at the mill.

16 More Notables Join "Korea Peace Now" Poll

Sixteen more prominent Americans yesterday joined the 43 notables who have launched a nationwide Peace Referendum, jointly with the American Peace Crusade, to make the ending of the Korean war a major issue in the 1952 election campaign. People will be polled on the simple question of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unresolved questions to be settled at the conference tables. The results of the poll will be presented to all candidates for public office from President down, with the demand that they take a corresponding position.

The 16 additional initiators of the poll:

The Rev. Gross W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wis.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Bessemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders. I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson, Rockwell Kent; Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Rev. Kaufman wrote: "It is my decided feeling that our military men are not of the temper to be entrusted with the delicate matters of negotiations. Diplomacy is far from their abilities and qualifications."

It is an excellent thing to prepare statements to be submitted to all candidates, especially both

(Continued on Page 6)

NATION TROUBLED BY NEW BOMBINGS, SAYS A.S.P.

The American people are troubled by the contradictions between the increased tempo of bombings of Korean cities and the promises of the Truman administration to negotiate a Korean truce, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions declared yesterday.

Asserting that the dispute over prisoner exchange "cannot justify the continuation of the war," the NCASP urged "immediate completion of negotiations on the basis

of reasonable compromise."

It declared:

"Again we must speak out for an immediate truce and an end to the devastation and death. We were heartened when the truce talks began more than a year ago, but in recent weeks we find that the bombings have been accelerated; that scores of Korean cities are power. That statement reads: 'We cannot reconcile these announcements by our military authorities

(Continued on Page 6)

Malik Says Washington Bars Germ Ban Because of War Plan

Jacob A. Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations Wednesday charged that Washington is making preparations for a new war in which it intends to use weapons of mass destruction. That is why, Malik told the UN Disarmament Commission, Washington has refused to ratify the 1925 Geneva protocol outlawing poison gas and germ warfare.

U. S. Delegate Benjamin V. Cohen tried to bar Malik's charges.

Malik specified at the start of his speech that he would not touch on the charges that U. S. forces had used bacterial weapons in Korea.

He refused an earlier explanation by Cohen that the trend toward isolationism in the 1920's

and '30's prevented the U. S. from ratifying the Geneva protocol after it had helped draft it.

"The facts show," he said, "that the true reason which kept the U. S. from ratifying the protocol was not isolationism but imperialism and the intention to prepare the use of weapons of mass destruction against nations it distrusts."

"The U. S. in refusing to ratify the protocol, is preparing for a new war. It is carrying out war research. The UN cannot shut its eyes to this reality. The UN cannot by-pass these facts. American forces are using bacteriological weapons despite international agreements banning them."

Malik read from a report of the House Appropriations sub-

committee and quoted Maj. Gen. E. F. Bullene, chief of the Army Chemical Corps, as saying that increased appropriations were necessary for greater research and new laboratories to be set up next year to carry out chemical warfare preparations.

He quoted Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D-Fla.), chairman of the subcommittee, as saying that increased expenditures were necessary in order to "carry the war to the other side."

He reported Maj. Gen. G. E. Armstrong, army surgeon general, saying that research was being expanded in atomic, bacterial and chemical fields, especially abroad. Research groups in these fields, Malik said, were operating in Korea and Japan.

ALP SEES VICTORY FOR BIANCHI IN NOVEMBER

Arthur Schutzer, American Labor Party state executive secretary, yesterday expressed confidence that State Sen. William J. Bianchi will win reelection. He declared:

"The American Labor Party is confident that State Senator William J. Bianchi will be re-elected in the three way race in the 22nd Senate District."

"Primary Day showed that there is significant support for Senator Bianchi among Republicans who recognize his outstanding record in Albany. Together with many independent Democratic and Liberal Party voters, they will repudiate the hand-picked stooge candidates of the machine-bosses and join in guaranteeing another term for Senator Bianchi. Despite the frantic efforts by Mr. Curran and his clubhouse crew, hundreds of Republican enrollees backed Senator Bianchi and threw a scare into the Republican machine."

"The plain fact is that the ALP now enjoys a position of leading strength in the 22nd Senate District. For example, the ALP vote for Senator Bianchi in 1950 was 21,638 which exceeded the combined totals of both the Republican and Liberal parties there."

"The fight for the reelection of Sen. Bianchi, and for the election of Manuel Medina for Assembly in the 14th AD and Sam Jaquinto for Assembly in the 16th AD, is of major importance. The fight will be won."

Letters from Readers

Questions Crockett As Hero of Book

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was surprised to learn from a book review by Robert Friedman in the Daily Worker last week that Meridel LeSueur had made Davy Crockett the hero of a book she had written for young people. It seems to me Crockett emphatically is not the kind of person who can serve as hero for the progressive writers. The review should have said this.

In the first place, during the early part of the nineteenth century, Crockett was an "Indian-fighter"—a polite term for members of those gangs of hired gunmen who slew and drove the Indians from their lands so the white settlers could seize them.

It is true that Crockett was elected to Congress as a representative of the small farmers of Tennessee during the political revolt of the poor farmers and city mechanics and laborers under the leadership of Andrew Jackson. But almost as soon as he entered the portals of Congress, Crockett became an agent of the big bankers, city merchants and southern slaveowners, breaking completely with the Democratic party led by Jackson.

The explanation for Crockett's sellout was the fact that millionaire banker Nicholas Biddle had bought him with a big loan along with other members of Congress. Crockett and the other congressmen then became key men in Biddle's plot to keep the United States Bank, an instrument through which Biddle and other bankers used the government money to enrich themselves.

Crockett became a showpiece of the reactionary Whig party, composed of the bankers and slaveowners of the South, who sought to use his folksy manner to split the poor farmers away from the alliance with the city mechanics and laborers under the leadership of Jackson in the Democratic party. When the splitting attempt failed and Martin Van Buren was elected President as the choice of the Democratic party, a disgruntled Crockett picked up stakes and headed for Texas, where white slaveowning Americans were stealing the land from the Mexican people. It was there that he died in the battle of the Alamo.

It seems to me that progressives must be extremely careful in evaluating many of the characters who have been promoted into "folk heroes" by the bosses' purveyors of "culture."

—DAVE CARPENTER

Bakers Picket, Jailed, Freed, Picket Again

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 21 (FP).—Sixty-three men, jailed as a result of an anti-picketing order and released on bail 24 hours later, said Aug. 18 they would continue their strike against the Liberty Baking Co.

Spokesmen said the strikers, members of Local 12, Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL), will not return to work until arrangements are made to arbitrate or negotiate their grievances over seniority rights.

Atty. Homer W. King, representing the strikers, filed an appeal Aug. 18 from \$10 fines assessed against the 63 men on disorderly conduct charges. They were arrested by city police squads Aug. 15 during a near riot at the baking plant after the company tried to bring in scabs.

Fifty-seven of the strikers also face grand jury action on charges of "inciting to riot."

There is a sub blank reprinted in this paper for your convenience. Cut it out and use it.

'BUT LABOR NEVER FORGETS ITS MARTYRS'

Michael Gold was fighting for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti when this article appeared in the Daily Worker on Aug. 10, 1927, less than two weeks before the execution of the two labor martyrs. He was arrested while picketing the office of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in a demand for a pardon. The Governor granted a 12-day stay of execution under pressure on the day the article came out.

Further details on the dramatic Sacco-Vanzetti fight appear in The Worker magazine supplement this weekend.

By MICHAEL GOLD

I lived for four years in New England. I remember the dull, drab textile towns, where the workers lived in shabby frame houses next to the railroad tracks, and the bosses in fine mansions on the hill.

I remember Harvard College, where guilded youths swanked up to their class rooms in Rolls-Royces, and dwelt in \$15,000 a year apartments on the Gold Coast.

I remember the decayed aristocratic odor that assailed one in certain high New England circles, where pride of family, and fear, narrowness, poverty and sheer stupidity dwelt in the same human bodies.

I remember a certain strike in the little town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, where the Pilgrims first landed. It used to be a clear Puritan village, with austere lovely houses, and shaded streets, and old-fashioned gardens, and delicate old ladies who read the Atlantic Monthly and dived into genealogy.

It has been flooded by the new rising Mississippi of industrialism, and when I came there one slushy freezing January morning, I saw factories and slums surrounding the dying culture.

There was a strike in the cordage mills of the town, led by the anarchist Galleani. Two thousand exploited Italians earning \$12 a week, living like cattle in miserable huts, had affronted the fine sensibilities of the old Atlantic Monthly ladies, and their sons, the mill-owners, by going on this strike.

I talked to some of these older Americans. They resented the strike as if it were a personal insult. They felt that foreigners had no right to strike—that they ought to be grateful to the superior Anglo-Saxons for permitting them to live and work in a free country.

I remember how thoroughly scared the Anglo-Saxons seemed. There were hundreds of police concentrated for some strange reason in the little town, and the newspapers were screaming with headline alarms—the usual bomb stories.

Galleani was a dignified old man, with a full white beard, and the benevolent smile and bearing of a patriarch. The Italians looked up to him as a father. The strike was spontaneous—the AFL had not started it, nor even the IWW. Conditions had grown so bad that the workers had marched out one morning, and then sent for Galleani, whom they all knew. That was all that was ever done about organization; the strike remained purely local.

Vanzetti was one of the leaders of this strike. I remember the tall, quiet young Italian with his steady eyes, his air of simple courage and idealism. He worked day and night, he made speeches, he devised relief methods, he stood at Galleani's side when the police threatened to assault the old man.

It was a curious strike, a kind of family affair, the revolt of peasants who have been suddenly thrust into factories and have no sense of organization.

It was a kind of Passaic on a smaller scale, and though it was lost, the Plymouth mill-owners never forgave the few leaders involved. There is always this bitterness in a New England text-

tile strike; the industry is rotten from stem to stern. The mill-owners have the same dread of a strike that the Southern white has of a Negro revolt. They know that with so much corruption, decay and injustice lying about the smallest match may prove to be the brand that will start a conflagration.

Vanzetti was only an obscure and hard working lieutenant in that strike; but he was the same faithful worker in other strikes; he was a type of immigrant the mill-owners hated, resented and feared.

Today they are having their revenge on him. They are determined to kill the brave, quiet worker who helped Galleani in the Plymouth strike, who did his loyal share of the work in other strikes, who never swerved or grew discouraged in his defiance of the immense, flag-wrapped, feudal mill-owning autocracy of New England. That has been Vanzetti's real crime.

Boston was once the hub of culture in America. It was there the abolitionist movement started, and that the first native literature and philosophy was brought to flower by Emerson, Thoreau, Holmes and others. Today President Lowell of Harvard is a symbol of all that has remained of that culture. This haughty, mediocre little man, living in a kind of cultural incest with other decayed specimens of his group, has nothing left in his heart but a shabby poisoned hatred of the immigrant worker—who in the eyes of such as he, have ruined the ancient beauty of cultured Massachusetts.

It was fitting that he should be one of the hangmen of the workers, Sacco and Vanzetti. And it was also fitting that Governor Fuller should be another—this rich man who sees the profits of his state going down in a general industrial decadence.

For New England is slipping industrially. The textile mills are being moved south, where there is much cheap, docile Anglo-Saxon labor. The mill-owners blame the rebellious Italians and Slavs for this decline, and all of them say openly that Sacco and Vanzetti must die.

They have chosen the frame-up method for their revenge. It is a peculiarly American institution. Joe Hill, the brave singer of the IWW harvest hands and lumberjacks was disposed of that way; Tom Mooney in California was picked off that way; they

Polio Cases Rise 17% in Week

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The Public Health Service said today the number of new polio cases reported rose 17 percent last week.

The summary showed 3,110 new cases reported throughout the nation last week, largest to date this year. It compared with 1,765 cases in the the corresponding week last year and 3,416 in 1949.

So far this year, the total is 16,477. In the corresponding period of 1949, 17,287 polio cases were reported.

almost got Ettor and Giovannitti in Lawrence in the same manner; the frame-up has put out of the way hundreds of others of our unknown soldiers of the proletariat.

Maybe it is American Puritanism that reveals itself in this queer round-about murder method known as the frame-up. Italy gave Fascism to the capitalist world; America has given it the frame-up.

The Sacco-Vanzetti verdict is another such revelation. In its stark, cruel light the American workers can see plainly that there is no justice in this country—that there is only class war and class justice.

Most neutral observers who have read the evidence say that these men are innocent. But the mill-owners of Massachusetts say frankly:

"These men may be innocent of robbery, but they ARE guilty of being strike-leaders and rebels. Let them die."

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The coolies shout this slogan in the slum streets at Canton. The London workers hurl it at the stolid British lions who guard Trafalgar Square. The blue-bloused gallant workers of Paris scream the message into the ears of frightened bourgeois riding in limousines. The sad-eyed heavy proletarian mothers carry red banners with this slogan through the squares of Berlin and Hamburg in Czechoslovakia, Australia, Africa, Soviet Russia, wherever there is a factory, wherever there is a peasant or a worker who has felt the lash of a boss, the cry rises and falls.

SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!

The workers of the world remember the Haymarket murders; that memory is fixed for all time by the sacred day called May First. Now another Haymarket martyrdom is in the making, and for the same reasons. And the workers have sent up a protest that will have reverberations as far-reaching as the Haymarket affair.

No, Massachusetts culture and industry will not be revived by this murder, gentlemen. Massachusetts will be hated, America will be hated by a world of millions. The South executed John Brown for his protest against Negro slavery. Eight months later the Civil War broke forth.

There will not be a Civil War in this country within the next eight months, nor maybe in the next eight years. But there will be a growth in a certain feeling that is not very good for you, gentlemen, nor good for your profits. Already a boycott on Massachusetts is proposed here; and a labor boycott in Europe on American goods. Neither boycott may be effective. Nothing may be effective just now, as it was not in the Haymarket case, nor as it seemed to be in Russia in 1905, or in France in 1875.

But Labor never forgets its martyrs. And the future of Labor is the future of the world. And Labor, like a giant with his back to the wall, is shouting in dangerous accents all over the world:

"SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!"

Press Roundup

THE TIMES finds that, Soviet Communist Party congress or no, nothing "signifies that the basic dictatorial nature of the party-control machinery or of the Soviet Government, has been altered." The answer to this lying propaganda is given by the Times itself on page six of the same issue where it prints a draft of the new constitution of the Soviet CP. There one can read about the obligation of every Soviet Communist from bottom to top to practice the highest form of democracy.

THE NEWS modestly confesses, anent the Soviet Communist Party congress: "We don't know what it means, either." After which, promptly, it yaps that it means that "Stalin and his fellow tyrants" will continue to "kick" the Russians around. News readers might compare (if the News had the honesty to print the Soviet party by-laws) the democratic method by which Soviet Communists select their delegates and leaders to the cynical bribing and buying which accompanied the hand-picking of the Democratic and Republican presidential and vice-presidential nominees.

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN's columnist Lawrence Gould (a "consulting psychologist," it says there) quotes a Soviet psychiatric writer as viewing psychoanalysis as an instrument used by Big Business to hide from Americans the fact that their "deep uncertainties" are caused by capitalism and the "present war hysteria." Mr. Gould replies: "What he actually fears is that analysis leads men to look for the cause of their troubles in themselves, not in the 'social order'..." The Hearst writer defends accurately enough, though somewhat naively, this "science" which would have men rummage among their memories instead of working to make a better world.

THE MIRROR runs a picture of one of the principals in the current prostitution probe complacently giving an "interview" to "Confidential Magazine." It hasn't taken long for the corrupt newspapers of a corrupt capitalism to switch from a pretended distaste for the people mixed up in this racket to a near-colonization of such "heroes" and "heroines." After all, they made good in the big city, didn't they? And this immoral Hearstling thinks it can sit in judgment on the Communist leaders who work selflessly for peace and human dignity.—R.-F.



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COMING in the weekend WORKER
 Records of the V-P Candidates... By Bob F. Hall

THE USSR PARTY CONGRESS

WE THINK THAT all Americans, regardless of what they think about socialism or communism, owe it to themselves and our country to give careful attention to the coming Communist Party Congress of the Soviet Union.

Past experience shows that these great get-togethers have made enormous contributions to world history. For example, the Party Congresses which decided in the 1930s to industrialize the Soviet Union in ten years in the famous Five Year Plans helped save the world from a Hitler conquest. A non-industrial USSR would have fallen victim to Hitler who would then have been able to turn his knife toward the throat of the U. S. A. at his own sweet will in a one-front war.

SIMILARLY, THE PARTY Congress at which Stalin warned the Western countries that the "anti-communism" of the fascist Axis was a cover for Hitler's designs at their own national independence proved to be right.

This urgent call for American-Soviet unity against the Axis was answered with the shameful Munich Pact directing Hitler eastward. If the Western leaders had joined with the USSR for peace there would have been no World War II.

THE FORTHCOMING CONGRESS meets at a crucial moment in world history.

Within their own borders, the Soviet people have firmly established socialism; that is, the people's ownership of the nation's industries. During the 13 years since the last Party Congress, the Soviet people had to devote their energies to preparing their defenses against the Munich-inspired aggression upon their homes and cities, and to waging the patriotic war for their national freedom in which they lost more than 15 million people.

Yet, today, the Soviet people through the Communist Party have already accomplished the gigantic tasks of reconstruction following the unprecedented destruction of World War II.

But they are going much farther than that. They are advancing toward the higher stage of communism. This is the stage where there will be so much abundance, so much production of useful things, that they will live according to the inspiring objective of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need." They are remaking the earth with tremendous Volga-Don canals so that overwhelming abundance of the good things of life will be the birthright of every man, woman and child without exception.

And they are doing it according to their basic social law of criticism and self-criticism, as their party by-laws announce in the plain and clearest terms.

A society which makes abundance for all the main goal without regard for private profit, and which makes every elected person, whether in the government or in the Party, subject to the most public and constant criticism by his fellow citizens, is not "totalitarian." It is a society which does not need war to "prime the pump" with war orders as is tragically the case in the Western countries where a minority still owns the nation's industries. It is a society which, on the contrary, views war with abhorrence as wasteful and inhuman, unworthy of Man.

This explains why it is that the announced goal of the new Five-Year Plan for a virtual doubling of all consumer goods by 1955 along with the increase in heavy industry is the surest sign that the Soviet leaders are firmly convinced that peace between capitalist America and Socialist USSR can be achieved and maintained in the years to come.

We have only to see how the so-called "defense" billions are deforming the civilian economies in Britain and France, how they are eating away at all social services and the national income in the U.S.A. to know that a nation preparing for attack cannot propose the kind of Five-Year plan now announced in Moscow.

THE SOVIET LEADERS are dramatically taking their stand for continuing world peace at the very moment when most Western leaders are trying to deceive us with the Big Lie that the Soviet Union plans to attack us, and that we must gouge one-third of every American family's income in taxes for the Merchants of Death. It is this terrible danger coming from the "inevitable war" plotters which menaces not only the Soviet peoples, China and the Peoples Democracies, but every American family.

Americans of good will, regardless of their social class or their politics, owe it to our country to rout this anti-American outlook of "inevitable war." It is in this light that the peace perspectives of the coming Communist Party Congress in Moscow should be noted.



A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

HELP THE HEROES OF GREECE

Dear Elizabeth:

I wonder if I could borrow your popular column in order to urge readers to come to the defense of a group of heroic victims of the "Truman Doctrine" who are now on trial for their life and need our help—need it fast?

Twenty Greek maritime union leaders, including Tony Ambatielos, general secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, are now, today, on "retrial" in Athens before the same military court martial which had previously condemned ten of them to death.

Ten of these heroic leaders of the Greek Maritime workers were originally court-martialed and sentenced to death on Nov. 9, 1948, by what Congressman John Blatnick called a "Kangaroo court." World-wide protests saved them from the firing squad and the present "retrial" is designed to give the Greek Government its opportunity to achieve its objective of murdering these men.

The present Greek Government, which is merely a puppet in the hands of our State Department, must not succeed in its objective. These heroic workers must be saved—they can be saved if every decent American raised his voice in protest—their fate is in our hands.

WHAT WAS THEIR "CRIME"?

In 1948 the Greek shipowners, which operate the third largest merchant fleet in the world, set up a company union and "signed" an "agreement" with it which took away all the gains won over years of struggle by the Greek Maritime Federation.

The Federation refused to sign this company agreement and the government ordered it outlawed and its leaders arrested and court-martialed.

Since then, hundreds of trade union leaders and thousands of rank and file union members have been arrested—these include leaders and members of every Greek Trade Union which attempted to defend the wages and conditions of their membership.

There are today 20,000 political prisoners from 12-year-old

children to 80-year-old women—slowly dying of disease and malnutrition in concentration camps. Three thousand men and women have been sentenced to death.

These concentration camps are Truman's "contribution" to the Greek people and they will never forget the "refinements", which the Truman doctrine has given them, for example:

Makronissos prison camp—people are put in sacks with cats and thrown into the sea; during repeated duckings the cats would scratch the prisoner savagely. Often oil is smeared on a prisoner and he is set on fire.

EXAMPLES:

Denis was beaten into unconsciousness. Then, on coming to, gendarmes seared his flesh with red-hot irons.

S was in need of an operation but this was made conditional on his signing a statement repudiating his political beliefs, which he refused. Finally his condition became so serious that his wife was able to obtain an order for his transfer to Athens for treatment. Local guards ignored the order and he died.

Women's prison at Patras—practically all the prisoners have tuberculosis.

Prison Camp, Yioma—\$700,000 spent in construction of this prison, using prison labor. When it was finished it was found to be a tomb rather than a prison because of extreme dampness. Was condemned, yet today there are 5,000 Greek Patriots incarcerated there.

HEROES ROTTING AWAY

The flower of Greece is rotting away in these prison camps, heroes, beloved by the Greek people such as Manolis Glazos who defied the Nazis during their occupation of Greece, and tore down the Nazi flag from the Acropolis.

In September, 1951, while in prison under sentence of death Glazos was elected by the people of Athens to the Greek parliament. He received 28,000 votes, highest for any Athens deputy.

Tony Ambatielos who was also elected to parliament by the highest vote of any candidate

in his city—while in prison under sentence of death.

John Imristis, Tsymbankidis and a score of other prisoners were also elected to parliament in September, 1951—while under sentence of death.

These are the people whom the Truman Administration, through its Greek hacks, are trying to destroy in order to make Greece an outpost for war against the Soviet Union.

The heroic spirit of these Greek Patriots is shown by the example of Lisa Kottou. Lisa Kottou was one of the eight condemned to death in the Beloyannis trial a few months ago—her sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Lisa Kottou taught school for 20 years in a Girls' Junior College. She was one of 12 teachers selected from over 300 to be sent, at government expense, for advanced studies in Germany and Austria. She has spent 3½ years at the prison camps of Makronissos and Trikeri before being brought to trial.

The court asked her "What are your opinions concerning the recent Civil War and concerning the Communist Party?" She replied: "I am a socialist—a Communist, if you will, but I have never been a member of the Communist Party or given aid to that Party. My books are based on the dialectic, but I have never had anything to do with politics, because I work as a woman of science and as a teacher of young women my profession consumed my whole time. I am not in a position to express an opinion concerning the civil war since I have not seen a newspaper for three and a half years."

Then the court asked: "Then why will you not denounce communism?"

And she replied: "Because for 20 years I have taught respect for the dignity of the individual and have sought to inspire my students with devotion to human liberty. I cannot, in order to save my life, be a traitor to my beliefs."

The sentence was "execution by a firing squad."

Elizabeth, these people have a right to demand our help. They fight the same enemy, they are victims of the same frameup as we who are now on trial. They are our comrades, our friends and fellow workers. Their only crime is that they are resolute and consistent fighters for freedom, democracy and peace. We must save them.

The present trial of my dear friend Tony Ambatielos and his union comrades is aimed at preparing the way for the murder of Lisa Kottou who was sentenced to death in September, 1951.

(Continued on Page 5)

Prayer Vigil For Jackson In Richmond

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 21.—The Virginia Committee to Save Albert Jackson, Jr., announced today that it will conduct a prayer vigil on a truck through the streets of this city Saturday and Sunday to save a young Negro scheduled to die Monday in a "rape" frame-up.

Last Monday the committee and Jackson's attorneys met with Governor John Battle and the state's Attorney General to demand executive action. The delegation called the governor's attention to the fact that the rape charge was not proven and that the arresting officer had testified the woman complainant demand "Where is my five dollars?" as he came to the scene of the alleged "rape."

The court record reveals that both Jackson and the woman had been drinking at the time of Jackson's arrest, accounting, the defense contended, for her desheveled appearance when the arresting policeman came upon her.

Jackson was to have been executed on July 28, but an electrical storm cut the electric current giving a miraculous reprieve.

After meeting with the committee, according to Mrs. Sonora B. Lawson, one of its leaders, the Governor said he would take the case under advisement. So far the committee has not heard from him.

The lawyers originally retained to defend Jackson have given the case up and plan no further appeal, leaving the committee the task of finding attorneys who can pursue further all of the remaining legal steps which can save Jackson's life.

Iran Police Set to Use Guns on People

TEHERAN, Aug. 21.—The Iranian government today ordered the police to shoot people demonstrating for peace and improved living conditions in this capital city. This followed yesterday's declaration of martial law.

Brig. Aziz Kamal, newly-appointed police chief, called on his forces to exercise "all their powers." He said they must use firearms if necessary.

No new demonstrations were reported in the capital today, but the Nationalist newspaper "Ettelaat" reported 200 were injured in an attack on tribesmen by supporters of the army commander at Kermanshah, in the southwest near the Iraqi border.

The Tudeh (People's) party newspaper Zeddeh Esteemar made a bitter attack today on Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and "court spies."

"We accuse the Shah of plotting against the nation's freedom," the paper said. "The hand which signed the firearm (decree) for Chavarm's premiership is that of a traitor and this hand must cut off."

Ahmed Chavarm was the premier who was forced from office by people's demonstration in Teheran which brought Mohammed back as premier.



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Margaret in Finland, Guards In Background

HELSINKI, Finland, Aug. 21.—Margaret Truman arrived here from Sweden today and told a press conference that the storm in the Swedish press over the behavior of her armed guards "was made a much bigger matter than it was worth."

She admitted, however, that she did not really know what had happened.

While she spoke, two stern faced secret service guards sat in the next room, from which they could watch the reporters through an open door.

Unlike Stockholm, however, reporters and photographers said their work was not disturbed.

Randalls Is.

(Continued from Page 1)
dent to use his good offices to end the horrible race persecution now raging in South Africa against all people of color under the direction of the Malan government.

Then Paul Robeson came on the stage in a mighty chorus of applause from the thousands of people. The crowd stood and cheered in the hundreds of yards of stands until Robeson's colleague, the pianist Mr. Lawrence Brown, was seated.

Robeson was at his best. His mighty voice rolled out over the East River as he sang "Go Down Moses," "Love Shall Find Out a Way," "The Four Rivers," "Old Man River," an Italian people's song and others.

Mrs. Octavia Hawkins, financial secretary of Amalgamated Local 453, UAW-CIO, of Chicago, spoke out against war with intense emotion.

"I am speaking as a Negro mother and grandmother," she said. "I will not surrender my children to become carriers of death and destruction."

Mrs. Hawkins spoke of the suffering she had experienced herself from race discrimination. She has seen hospital doors slammed in her face, she said.

"And I want you to realize," she went on, "that there can be no guarantee of peace, no freedom, until we link our fight for peace with the fight of the oppressed Negro people for freedom."

Earl Robinson charmed the crowd by getting it to sing with him. He rallied them with a song that said: "When you sing together — you'll be heard."

TELLS OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS

Charles W. Allen, well-known journalist, who was formerly one of the editors of The Nation, gave the crowd some of the horror of a McGarran law concentration camp that he had inspected at Allenwood, Pa.

"I asked the warden if he was readying the camp for children as well as grown-ups," said Allen. And the warden replied "Yes."

This barbed-wire girded camp of 8,400 acres is to hold more than 5,000 people if the fascist plans are carried out.

Allen predicted that these camps (there are six altogether) would be torn down by order of the American people. . . . The murder of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazis in concentration camps should be a terrible warning to Americans, he said.

Jerome Davis, the last speaker, is the executive director of the Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.

Davis said he expected to vote for Gov. Stevenson as a Democrat. However he denounced the current war propaganda as poison which Americans must resist.

"It is becoming dangerous in America to believe in freedom of speech as Lincoln and Jefferson did," he said.

"But the genuine patriot, who sees the evils (of war) will act against them," he continued.

Calls Conviction Harvester Of Calif. '14' Peril to All

The conviction of the 14 California Communists in their Smith Act trial endangers the rights of every citizen to express his views, the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions charged here yesterday.

"If the acts of teaching and advocacy for which the Communist victims of the Smith Act are in prison or on trial remain as crimes," it said, "no citizen, regardless of political belief, can feel free to express his views."

Dr. Henry Pratt Fairchild, national secretary of ASP, expressed the view that this latest conviction will lead to increased intimidation and increased restraint on freedom of expression. "We are impelled as artists, scientists and professionals," Dr. Fairchild said, "to again urge the adoption of HR 7394 which calls for the repeal of the Smith Act, and to urge the government to refrain from further prosecutions under this law."

The National Council pledges to persist in its efforts until, as Justice Black said, "this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society."

Bombs, Napalm Rain On Three Korean Cities

Gen. Mark Clark's bombers yesterday poured bombs, bullets and flaming napalm against Korean cities and towns yesterday, it was announced from Tokyo.

More than 100 planes hitting at Osu, southeast of Sariwon, reported shattering 63 buildings, damaging 29 others and leaving the entire area in flames. Napalm was used in addition to demolition bombs.

Earlier, 38 Superforts from Okinawa reported again blasting Pyongyang, the North Korean capital and one of 78 cities and towns marked for destruction from the air.

The Navy announced that the 45,000 ton battleship Iowa, with four smaller warships, was blasting on a round the clock basis at Tanchon on the East Coast.

The Air Force announced that three U. S. planes were shot down Wednesday. On the ground, light probing actions were reported by the North Koreans.

Referendum

(Continued from Page 3)
candidates for the presidency, and to have them express their opinions on these statements, relative to peace by negotiations at the council table and not at the table of the war lords of the nations concerned or involved. "15,000-000 independent voters will for the most part be voting for a sane, intelligent peace this fall. They are the better informed of our citizens and are well-acquainted with the mistakes that have been made."

Beloved Comrade
Frances Rosenblatt
Died Aug. 22, 1946

SCAB MOVE

The management announced that its "plants are open for those who want to work." The company also called back to work today those who have been laid off since the period of the steel strike when production was curtailed for lack of steel.

The company's move was aimed not only at recruiting these workers as possible strikebreakers but also to deny them the possibility of getting further unemployment compensation which in Illinois is not available to strikers.

The union cited company profit figures of \$1,901 per worker in 1952, compared with \$366 per worker in 1939.

"The ruthless efforts of this company to maintain these fantastic profit levels has unified us on the picket lines together with the UAW workers who are bucking the same policy of greed and grab," Fiedle declared.

He reported that the executive boards of the UE local and the UAW local at the Louisville, Ky., plant had met together. The UAW there agreed to recognize the UE picket line and to oppose any raid against the UE.

Similarly, the office and tool-room workers at the McCormick works in Chicago, who are members of the UAW, went into the plant on passes but agreed to stay out if a strikebreaking move develops.

ASP Plea

(Continued from Page 3)
with the platform statement of the party of the Administration now in power. That statement reads: "We urge continued effort, by every honorable means, to bring about a fair and effective peace settlement in Korea, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

"There is a contradiction of policy here that troubles the conscience of reasonable men. The truce negotiations have brought settlements on every issue save one—the exchange of prisoners of war. Surely this cannot justify the continuation of the war."

"We make a most fervent appeal for the immediate completion of negotiations on the basis of reasonable compromise. The shooting must stop."

Classified Ads

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GOING ON VACATION? Take these along for added enjoyment.
List Net
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PERSONAL
VIRGINIA F. of L.A.—Lost your address. Please phone me in re apartment. Martha.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED
TWO STUDENTS desire apprentice work with ceramic or metal craftsmen, in New York, would work for goal of training with an experienced craftsman for extra cur. training. Box 111, Daily Worker.

SERVICES
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CALL HYACINTH 2-7087 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied on your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slip-covered, reupholstered. Courteous attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
SHOGG & SONS, Moving and Picking Service city, beach and country, US 4-7797.

Greece

(Continued from Page 5)
sentence of death and in this way to drown in blood the Greek peoples' struggles for Bread, Peace and General Amnesty.

Please urge your readers to speak out today, this minute, before it is too late—have them phone, write, wire or cable their protest to the Greek Consulate; the Premier of Greece in Athens; President Truman in Washington, D. C.

Demand that Tony Ambatielos and his comrades be given their freedom.

Demand that the concentration camps in Greece be abolished and general amnesty be granted to the 20,000 political prisoners.

Also funds are needed terribly by Tony's organization to help organize the most effective possible defense of its leaders. Readers should send all possible financial help to:

Federation of Greek Maritime Workers,
24 Stone St., Room 302,
New York City, N.Y.

Thanks,
AL LANNON.

Un-Americans

(Continued from Page 3)
Francis McBain; James Pinta, organizer of Mine-Mill Local 758. A summons was also issued for Abe Fineglass, midwest director of the Fur and Leather Workers.

A subpoena was also issued for John Steuben, editor of the magazine March of Labor, and Earl Durham, secretary of the Illinois Labor Youth League.

Sam Parks, who was ordered before the committee, is also co-chairman of the Chicago Negro Labor Council.

Union leaders here immediately called a meeting tonight of all officers and stewards to plan joint action against what they called "the ravages of a committee of strikebreakers in the service of anti-union employers."

Plans call for a mass picketline at the Federal Building here when the hearings open.

END OF THE SEASON. CLOSE OUT OF QUALITY SUMMER FABRICS

Now is the time to buy summer fabrics. I have just a few more bolts of fabrics from leading foreign and domestic mills. Open all this week, all day. Pick the fabric you want—name your price.

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Shopper's Guide

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25 Years Since Sacco and Vanzetti Died

How American Intellectuals Fought For Their Freedom

By David Platt

Today (Aug. 22) is the 25th anniversary of the legal lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti by the state of Massachusetts.

Nicola Sacco, the "good shoemaker" and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the "poor fish peddler" were framed on a murder charge by big businessmen in New England with the help of the Pinkerton Detective Agency and J. Edgar Hoover's Federal Bureau of Investigation.

They were the victims of the same employer frameup system that put such outstanding Americans as Tom Mooney, Bill Haywood, Charles Ruthenberg and Eugene V. Debs behind prison bars for their ideas—the same system that recently framed Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, and the other nine leaders of the Communist Party now spending five years in jail for speaking out for peace.

Sacco and Vanzetti were arrested in Brockton, Mass., in May, 1920, in the wake of the infamous "Red" raids of Attorney General Palmer.

Thousands of foreign-born workers were active in strikes in that year. The ruling class found it necessary to murder two of their number in order to show who was boss.

The innocent men were killed at Charlestown State Prison in Massachusetts on the night of Aug. 22, 1927.

For seven long years millions throughout the world labored to save Sacco and Vanzetti from capitalist class "justice."

Virtually every intellectual of note the world over lifted his voice in the behalf of the doomed men.

Romain Rolland, Henri Barbusse, H. G. Wells, Dreyfus, Albert Einstein, the poet Mayakovsky and other Soviet writers expressed themselves about this ghastly miscarriage of justice.

Anatole France, dean of French letters summed up the feelings of most intellectuals when he said: "The sentencing of men to death for the 'crime of opinion' is the unpardonable crime, which nothing can obliterate and which weighs upon generation after generation."

And finally, when Sacco and Vanzetti were executed on the recommendation of a multi-millionaire Republican Governor and a wealthy Harvard University president who owed his post to the Morgan and Rockefeller men on his board of trustees, a saunder of horror, then a roar of indignation shook the earth from Boston to Bombay.

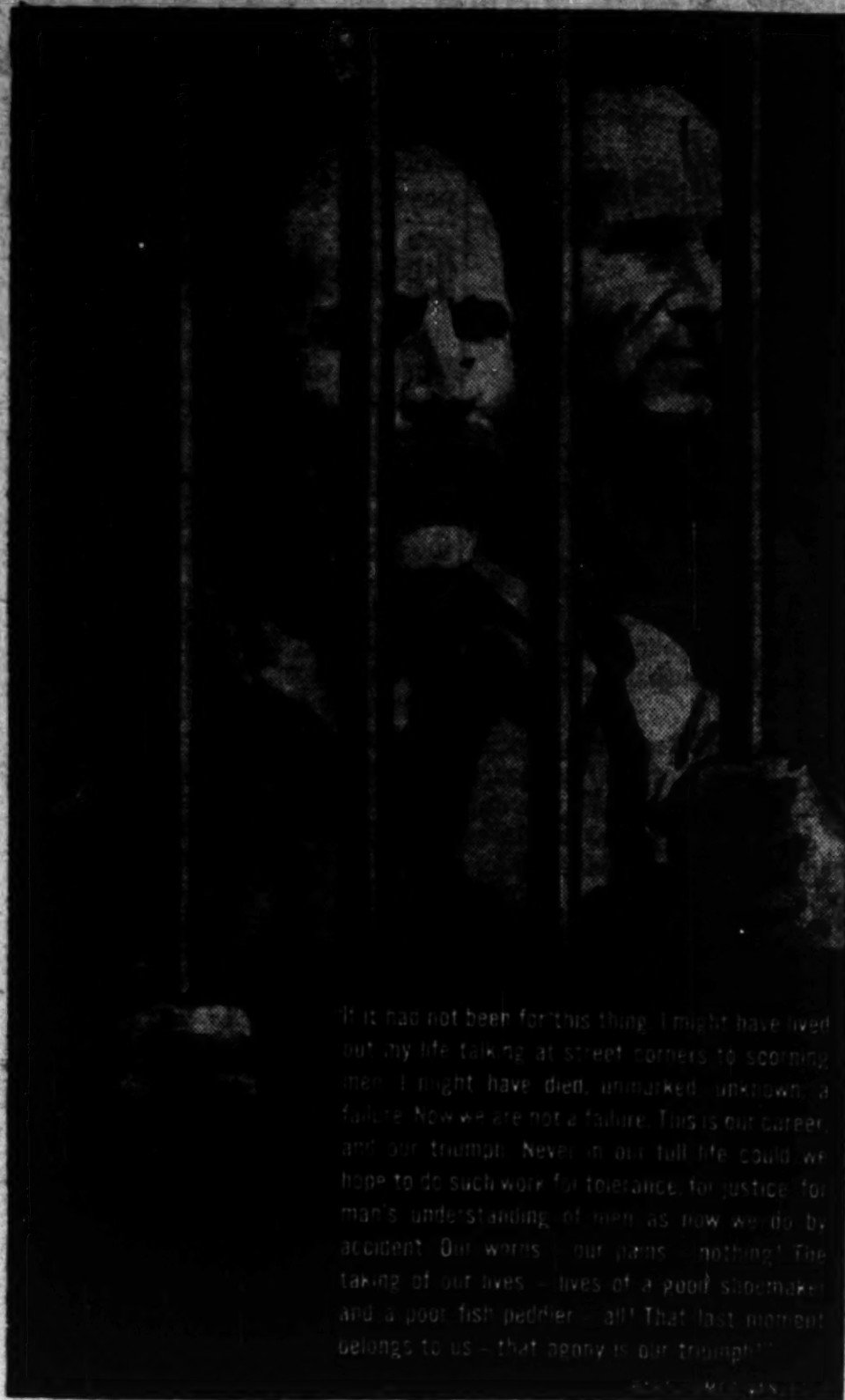
"The Massachusetts of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill, Paul Revere and the Minute Men, faded for freedom-hungry millions in far-off lands," wrote Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in the Daily Worker. "The Massachusetts of Salem witchcraft hangings returned."

Paris streetcars stopped running on the day of their execution. Protest strikes took place in Denmark, Australia, South Africa and in Latin America.

Demonstrations in front of the U. S. Embassy were held in almost every big city in Europe when the news of their death was made known.

There were strikes in the Pennsylvania and Colorado coal fields, and at Union Square where many thousands had gathered on the night of the murders, the police rode their horses into the huge crowd but could not stop the workers from demonstrating their hatred for the killers of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The impact of the Sacco-Vanzetti case upon America's intellec-



Sacco and Vanzetti (left) behind bars

tuals was particularly significant. The case inspired a vast amount of literature of varying degrees of consciousness of grave issues at stake by some of the nation's leading writers.

During the seven-year struggle for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti, such writers as H. L. Mencken, Upton Sinclair, Heywood Broun, Lola Ridge, John Howard Lawson, Michael Gold, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Countee Cullen, Harry Alan Potamkin, Alfred Kreymborg, A. B. Magil, William Ellery Leonard, Witter Bynner spoke out, some boldly, some not so boldly.

Broun lost his job on the N. Y. World for devoting so much attention to Sacco and Vanzetti in his column.

Mike Gold who knew Vanzetti when the latter was a strikeleader at the Plymouth (Mass.) Cordage plant wrote eloquent articles about the case for the Daily Worker.

Edna Millay and Lawson were active on the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee.

The work of the poets can be found in the Sacco-Vanzetti Anthology, "America Arraigned," published years ago by Lucia Trent and Ralph Cheyney.

Shortly before the lynching of Sacco and Vanzetti by the judges and courts of Massachusetts, the brilliant young Negro poet Countee Cullen wrote: "These men who do not die, but death decree, these are the men I should not care to be."

E. Merrill Root wrote: "Two simple men who loved the sun were sentenced to oblivion for the thing they had not done—two simple men whose martyrdom was to be stricken blind and dumb because they prayed 'thy kingdom come,' yet did not merely pray, but spoke the future gospel till they woke perhaps a score of working folk."

After the deed was done, Miss Millay wrote: "Not in our day shall the cloud go over and the sun rise as before."

A. B. Magil's poem "In Memoriam" ended with: "We shall not soon forget... Hang up your justice on the sour apple tree of your working-class are again being

pride. Hang it up, I say, for vultures to feed on. For soft worm fattening, for the gladdening of all gnawing, ravenous things. Hang it up where it's resonant stink will fill every corner and crack of the earth."

As the months and years rolled on, plays, books and poems about the case rolled off the presses. Some of it was weak, but strong or weak it showed that the injustice in the case weighed heavily on the conscience of American writers.

There was Upton Sinclair's novel "Boston" and James Thurber's "The Male Animal," a play about academic freedom in which an English professor insists on reading Vanzetti's famous letter of April, 1927 to his class as an example of great literature, despite opposition from the reactionary trustees of the college. (The letter is reprinted elsewhere on this page).

There was Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset" and "Gods of the Lightning," the latter written together with Harold Hickerson. There was, above everything, Fred Ellis' remarkable book of cartoons on the Sacco-Vanzetti case which he did for the Daily Worker.

It is true, as one critic has noted that the lessons that writers learned from the tragedy of Sacco and Vanzetti was an important factor in "moving many of them to recognize their responsibility and join in the upsurge of humanist and working-class culture that found expression in the 1930s."

It is important to point out however that the growth of political understanding of American intellectuals in the 30s could not have happened without the inspiration of the Communist Party and the Daily Worker which played great roles in the fight against the Sacco-Vanzetti frameup.

Some of the writers who supported the fight to free Sacco and Vanzetti have since gone over to the side that framed them.

Two years ago, to cite one case, the author of "Winterset" recalled his play from circulation to appease the Un-Americans.

Today, leaders of the American

VANZETTI'S LETTERS

Vanzetti wrote the following in April, 1927, four months before he was put to death:

"If it had not been for these things, I might have live out my life talking at street corners to scolding men. I might have die, unmarked, unknown, a failure. Now we are not a failure. Never in our full life could we hope to do so much work for tolerance, for justice, for man's understanding of man, as now we do by accident. Our words—our lives—our pain—nothing! The taking of our lives—the lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph!"

This letter of Vanzetti was written to Dante Sacco, the son of his condemned comrade on Aug. 21, 1927, the day before he was put to death:

"... I have committed no robbery and no murder, but only fought modestly to abolish crimes from among mankind and for the liberty of all.

"Remember Dante, each one who will say otherwise of your father and I, is a liar, insulting innocent dead men who have been brave in their life. Remember and know also, Dante, that if your father and I would have been cowards and hypocrits and renegades of our faith, we would not have been put to death. They would not even have convicted a lebbrous dog; not even executed a deadly poisoned scorpion on such evidence as that they framed against us. They would have given a new trial to a matricide and habitual felon on the evidence we presented for a new trial.

"Remember, Dante, remember always these things . . . and if we will be executed after seven years, four months and 17 days of unspeakable tortures and wrong, it is for what I have already told you; because we were for the poor and against the exploitation and oppression of the man by the man. . . .

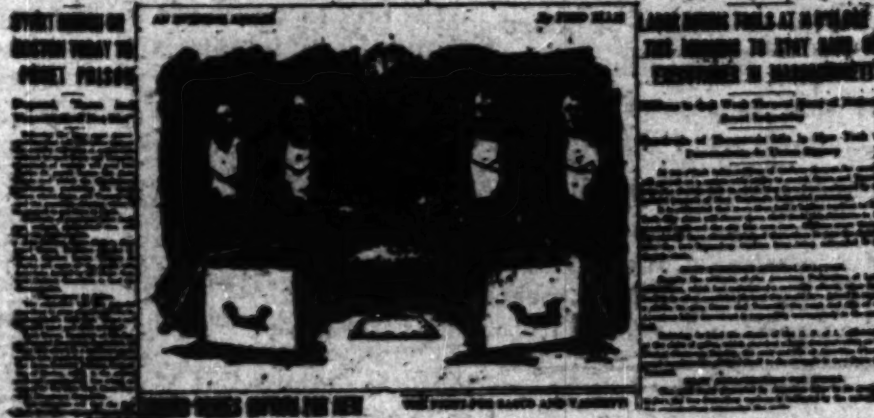
"The day will come when you will understand the atrocious cause of the above written words, in all its fullness. Then you will honor us."

"Our Only Hope of Life in Comrades Outside," Say Sacco and Vanzetti

THE DAILY WORKER

STRIKE! TODAY!

Defeat the Murderers of Sacco, Vanzetti



Daily Worker Calls for Strike

framed by the employer class for holding opinions contrary to theirs.

Today, the same prejudices against workers that moved Judge Thayer to call Sacco and Vanzetti "anarchist bastards" before sentencing them to die, are to be found again in the courtroom at Foley Square.

Today, a quarter of a century later, the world knows that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent.

How many years must pass before it is realized that Dennis, John Gales, John Williamson, Jack Stachel and the other working-class leaders now behind bars for advocating and teaching the science of Marxism are also innocent of any crime.

Today, many honest American

intellectuals are fighting to free the Smith Act victims.

Too many however, are either silent because they are scared, or silent because they are uninterested.

Such writers should heed the words of Mary Carolyn Davies who in 1927 upbraided the professional penmen who did nothing to stop the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti:

In a poem published in "America Arraigned," she wrote: "They shall sway thousands with stopped breath, with quiet hands if you give them death. But shame on folk of printed word who raise no cry that rich men plunder. You give a sword for their hands to slay all you hold dear and high some day."

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday.

REVEAL OIL TRUST TOOK HUGE 'MARSHALL PLAN' BITE OUT OF AMERICAN TAXPAYERS

N. J. Voters' Peace Pleas Pierce Newspaper Silence

NEWARK, Aug. 21.—The newspaper silence that blanketed the Progressive Party campaign was pierced in many Jersey cities last week by the people's urgent need for the Progressive demands—peace, jobs, civil rights

THE NEWARK News in an on-the-street interview among young first-voters reported that two Negro Jerseyans will vote Progressive because of the major parties' sell-out on civil rights. The first, a student working toward his Master's Degree in psychology, said the old parties "showed unusual contempt for the Negro people." The other, a Newark office worker, also pointed to the Progressive stand on civil rights and then told the reporter, "The Progressive platform is the only legitimate one for peace."

Others queried in the Newark News poll, while they expressed illusions about Stevenson and the Democrats, spoke fervently for peace and for "liberal government." Typical answers went like this: "Eisenhower should stay in the army. The Democratic Party is for the little people, the ones who haven't much money. . . I'll vote for Stevenson because he's not a military leader. . . Big business stands behind Gen. Eisenhower and the Republican Party."

IN THE TRENTON TIMES and Asbury Park Press, Progressive Party delegates wrote about their convention, and why they are for the Progressives. In the

"Press," Jessie Parish quoted Mrs. Bass as saying she is running because "I could not leave our land to those who profit from Jim Crow slums, segregation, and war."

He then quoted this comment from Mrs. Hallinan: "The two old parties are afraid of peace. . . Big business is afraid of peace and the two old parties are supported by big business. It is as simple as that."

The letters to the editor keep flowing in, and not just from Progressive Party members. Mott of them are from troubled, heartsick people who are searching for answers. Two such letters appeared the same day in the "Plainfield Courier."

THE FIRST from a worried mother, Mrs. E. M. Maudes asks, "What do the two parties have to offer us—peace or so-called prosperity?"

"The Democrats promise us prosperity. What price prosperity, if we must offer up our sons, so people may prosper from the bloodshed on the battlefield? Is it prosperity, if to furnish jobs to American citizens, our sons must fight on foreign soil, or languish in prisoner-of-war camps?"

"Is it prosperity when an expectant mother, with two other children, 6 and 8, must do without the comfort and presence of her husband, while she tries to subsist on the measly pittance the

government grants her to live on, pay bills, and rent, trying to keep the family together against the time when her husband returns to her?"

"What do the Republicans offer us? They haven't offered us peace either. . . So what shall we do? Surely God will send us a Moses to lead us out of this wilderness. . ."

THE OTHER Courier letter, signed Ted Palai, said, "The Democratic Party is bedridden with graft. The Republican Party is bedridden with greed. It's heads I win or tails you lose."

"As I see it, the only lasting good either party can do is to hire a third party that truly represents the good of the general public. 'The Republicans are jubilant. . . they have a Trojan horse in Liable Ike. . .'

"Ask the tired men with the hardened hands and the work-worn eyes if the Republicans, when in office, even leaned over sideways to help them and their kind. They will shake their heads and not in an up and down direction."

"The Democrats shouldn't get away scot-free from blame either. To a certain extent they have killed initiative and subsidized the munitions makers to such an extent that our economy is mostly geared on war production in intolerable condition. . . We need a third party now."

ONLY 2 N.Y. HOSPITALS GET FULL OK FOR INFANT CARE

Only two out of 104 New York City hospitals are rated as excellent according to standards for the care of newborn infants and mothers drawn up by the New York Academy of Medicine, it is revealed in a report released by the Academy's Subcommittee on Neonatal Mortality. The report of the Subcommittee, sponsored by the Committee on Public Health Relations of the Academy, and published by Columbia University Press under the title "Infant and Maternal Care in New York City," was written under the general direction of Dr. E. H. L. Corwin, General Director of the Study.

The report, which covers an investigation of 104 out of the 107 New York City hospitals which have maternity services, reveals the following conditions exist:

- Improperly qualified doctors are performing cesarean sections without supervision.

- In 24 percent of the hospitals where the nurses are responsible for bottle feeding, babies were

found to be left alone with "proped bottles" at one time or another, a practice which occasionally causes accidental aspiration of milk.

- Some hospitals lack blood banks, laboratory equipment for blood typing and RH determination, and adequate facilities for the administration of oxygen.

- Sixty percent of the anesthetics are administered by an interne, house physician, nurse, or other person without special qualifications as an anesthetist.

- In some instances there is no isolation of seriously ill or infected patients.

The report, based on the findings of a team consisting of an obstetrician, a pediatrically trained nurse, and a pediatrician, concentrates on the care of newborn infants in an effort to find out why, in spite of the great advances in medicine in the past quarter of a century, so many infants still die in the first few days or weeks after birth. Two-thirds of the deaths which occur during the first year take place in the first week of life, the report reveals.

Since 99 percent of the births in New York City take place in hospitals (the other 1 percent occur in taxicabs outside the hospital gates), these deaths occur in hospitals. Factors which contribute to these deaths, continues the report, are traced to some hospitals' having little or no facilities for the care of premature babies, making it necessary, therefore, to transfer infants to other hospitals.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—Five U. S. oil companies were accused today of taking huge bites out of the U. S. taxpayer by charging Europe "exorbitant prices" for Middle East oil under the Marshall Plan while they were "dumping" oil on the U. S. market for far lower prices.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)
istration was responsible for the "emergency," but that he would not have acted any differently than Truman did in sending the United States into the war. Truman never consulted Congress or the people in making this decision.

In his full-scale backing of the Korean war, Eisenhower made no mention of any plans for a cease fire or for a truce settlement.

Eisenhower appeared to be criticizing the MacArthur wing of the GOP when he said that "no one that I know of has presented a feasible plan for attacking China."

Eisenhower's sole criticism of the plan to attack the entire Chinese nation appears to be that he wants a "feasible" way to do it.

Ontario Shipyard Workers Strike

PORT ARTHUR, Ont., Aug. 21.—A strike of 950 workers at the Port Arthur shipyards began today after the Marine Workers' and Shipbuilders Union rejected a company wage offer.

The workers voted last night to strike when they rejected the majority recommendation of a government conciliation board.

Mark 70th Birthday Of Rockwell Kent

An artist of world renown and a great progressive American will be honored when hundreds of New Yorkers gather at a testimonial banquet on Sunday, Sept. 14, to celebrate Rockwell Kent's 70th Birthday. Outstanding figures in the arts, sciences and politics will speak.

Originally called for Aug. 28, the dinner has been changed to Sept. 14 to permit a larger attendance of many people who could not attend on the earlier date.

Reservations should be sent to Rockwell Kent 70th Birthday Testimonial Committee, 80 E. 11 St. Room 336, New York 3, N. Y., phone Gramercy 7-8846. Tickets are \$6 per plate.

Rockwell Kent is national president of the International Workers Order.

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS

producers of
"CANDY STORY" & "LONGITUDE 19"
present their new hit show

'Wedding in Japan'

By TED POLLACK

Directed by LLOYD COUGH

Produced by STANLEY GREENE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY

'Everyone should see it.'

—ALICE CHILDRESS

'Tensely exciting'—World-Tele.

air cooled

Yugoslav Hall, 405 W. 41st St.

(Between 9th and 10th Ave.)

Admission \$1.50-\$1.20 — 2:30 P.M.

Phone LO 5-9805 or PE 6-0425

to 10:30 P.M. for reservations and profitable Theatre Parties

East Side Meet Rained Out; Police There

The open air meeting scheduled for Seventh St. and Ave. A last night was called off by the American Labor Party because of the rain. The meeting was scheduled to protest the hoodlumism at the same spot in a prior meeting.

As promised by Commissioner Monaghan to a neighborhood delegation, police were present to protect this meeting. It was announced that there will be a meeting at the same spot Sept. 11.

SEPT. 14

IS YOUR

FAMILY

PICNIC

DAY

You Have a Date!

Friday, Sept. 5, 1952

At Rockland Palace

ELECTION CAMPAIGN RALLY

Auspices, National and New York State Campaign Committees of the Communist Party



What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "The Inspector General"—"pungent and humorous" expert case worth seeing. —N.Y. Herald Tribune. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 a.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

CANDLELIGHT STUDIO PARTY, entertainment, folk and calypso dancing. Surprises. Sat., Aug. 23, 8:30 sharp at 111 W. 58th St. Contr. 75c.

SOMETHING SPECIAL, Puppets, comics, folk songs, dancing, free beer, all for one dollar at the Graphic Workshop's Summer party. Saturday, Aug. 23, at 300 W. 69th St. Early and late shows.

THE HAPPY HOUR SOCIAL CLUB presents their initial hay-ride and soiree at the elegant Nature Friends Resort in Midvale, New Jersey, Saturday, Aug. 23. The conveyance will leave from 55 Hancock St. and Bedford Ave. 7:30 a.m. returning Aug. 24, 3 a.m. Tickets \$2.50 in advance, \$4 at conveyance—a bargain of \$1 total. Reservations in advance, see Sam The Recordman at 315 Franklin Ave., Brooklyn 18, or telephone MA 2-9889.

STUDENTS' BUILDING FOR PEACE at New Foundations. Building Conference—Saturday, Aug. 23, 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Avenue of the Americas, 2nd floor.

Sunday Manhattan

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FINAL OPPORTUNITY to register for your vacation—Youth Camp Festival Week Labor Day, Sept. 7, through Sept. 7, 1952. Weekend Sept. 5-7 11. Staff: Paula Richardson, Bob DeCormier, Aaron Kramer, George Shiner. Sports, dance, drama, entertainment. Write Youth Camp c/o Camp Lakeland, 1 Union Square West, N.Y.C. AL 3-4231.

LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. Reserve Thursday evening, Sept. 11. Come and bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case of Widespread Hall, 929 Broad St., Newark. No admission charge. Speakers: Rabbi Mayer Sharif, Rev. L. C. Collins, David Altman, Mrs. Helen Sobell. Save the date: Thursday, Sept. 11.

2 GREAT Magicolor FEATURES

THE NEW CHINA

FIRST FULLLENGTH COLOR FILM FROM THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

also "PAGEANT OF YU-GOON STANLEY KUBRICK RUSSIA"

Last Day TARAS SHEVCHENKO

SEE Birth of the New Republic Chinese Liberation Army Colorful Folk Dances!